FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 MAY 1986

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad stressed the difference between terrorism and liberation struggle during an Athens banquet speech broadcast by Damascus radio, asserting that the struggle against colonialism and occupation is a "right and a duty" which Syria supports. He acknowledged that Palestinians have sometimes committed errors in their armed struggle, stressing that attacks in West Europe are "terrorist operations and do not benefit the Palestinian cause." Contending that the line separating terrorism and liberation struggles is "clear" to Syria, Al-Asad said the international community should agree on "the limits of terrorism and the limits of resistance and liberation" by discussing the issue in a "responsible international body" that could establish standards of conduct.

Earlier, SANA reported that Al-Asad discussed the "tense situation" in the Mediterranean during lengthy talks with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. Athens radio said Papandreou told the Syrian leader that Greece will submit proposals aimed at "activating the European factor" in order to establish conditions for a political dialogue among all parties to the Middle East conflict. The radio also reported the unexpected arrival in Athens of Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and QNA disclosed that he is carrying a message to Al-asad from King Husayn concerning the latter's efforts to improve Syrian-Iraqi relations.

In Moscow, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam began talks with Andrey Gromyko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, TASS announced 28 May, noting that Khaddam arrived in the Soviet capital the previous day on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Libya

During his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud delivered a written message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, JANA reported. A Moscow television report on the meeting said Gorbachev emphasized the Soviet Union's readiness to develop bilateral economic cooperation and to render "assistance" to strengthen Libya's "defense capability." Later, in a Kremlin banquet speech cited by JANA, Jallud praised the "advanced relations" between the two states, while Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported that he expressed Libya's appreciation for the USSR's "unswerving" position regarding the "U.S.-Atlanticist aggression" against the Jamahiriyah.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres "angrily rejected" left-wing opposition charges that the government has tried to cover up the affair of the Shin Bet chief suspected of suppressing evidence to inquiries into the death of two terrorists, Jerusalem radio reported. One of the attorney general's allegations against the Shin Bet chief is that he personally gave the order to kill the two captured terrorists but subsequently led the inquiry commissions to believe that he did not give the order, the radio noted.

Arab Comment on Thatcher Visit

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj told Radio Monte Carlo that the eight Palestinians who met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher 26 May reaffirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and assured her that "there will be no negotiations or political moves except through the PLO or with PLO approval." The Palestinians supported her proposals for new municipal elections in the occupied territories, he noted. WAFA's political editor sharply criticized Thatcher in a commentary broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio, asserting that her government is unique among the Europeans in its "very negative position" on Palestinian rights, a stand which "fully conforms with the U.S.-Zionist position." In contrast, a Cairo radio commentary viewed Thatcher's statements in Israel as a small step that could promote the peace process on the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which is the "most realistic and moderate" on the part of the Palestinian side.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran "smashed" an Iraqi offensive in the Hajj 'Umran area and inflicted "heavy" casualties on the Iraqis, according to a communique cited by IRNA. For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported that Iran suffered "heavy" casualties during an unsuccessful attack in the same sector. In fighting in the Al-Faw area, a military report carried by Tehran radio reported "hundreds" of Iraqi casualties in a series of successful Iranian operations against Iraqi positions along the Al-Faw-al-Bihar axis, while the Iraqi communique noted that Iraq "crushed" an Iranian counterattack in the same sector and inflicted "heavy" losses.

In air activity, "shipping sources" cited by the Manama *GULF DAILY NEWS* stated that a German container vessel was attacked by Iranian planes in the southern sector of the Gulf 27 May in reprisal for Iraq's missile attack on a Cypriot-registered tanker. Meanwhile, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA asserted that Iraqi fighters raided a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 27 May.

Egypt

The Supreme State Security Court upheld its decision to release 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman and 59 other Muslim fundamentalists over the objection of Interior Minister Zaki Badr, MENA reported.

Pakistan

One person was killed and four others were injured in a bomb explosion outside a U.S. airline office in Karachi, Karachi radio reported citing the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN. The report revealed that two other bombs exploded outside Saudi Arabian airline offices, causing damage. AFP said that three bombs detonated outside Saudi airline facilities in Karachi and that another blast occurred at the Saudi consulate general in the city, in addition to the attack on the U.S. airline office.

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'Arafat Denies Reports on Intention To Visit U.S.

JN280632 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Paris, 28 May (INA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has denied U.S. media reports that he intends to visit the United States. He said that there is nothing in his diary about going to the United States and requesting an entry visa that may not be granted.

In an interview with the Paris-based Arabic magazine *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* to be published here on Friday, 'Arafat said that the uproar created over this visit by Israel and the United States was aimed at creating a public opinion against the PLO and the Arab nation.

'Arafat disclosed that he requested the foreign minister of the Netherlands, who is the chairman of the EC Commission, to initiate a new European move on the Palestine question stemming from European political responsibility. He said: We and Europe not only share political history, but also political geography.

In the Mediterranean, for instance, the Europeans occupy the northern shores while we occupy the southern shores. Therefore, Europe is affected by what takes place in our region.

'Arafat denied any change in Italy's official attitude toward the PLO. He attributed such false rumors to Zionist media. He said that Italy still considers the PLO the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat Cables Palestinians in West Beirut Camps

JN271907 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 27 May 86

["Text" of cable from PLO's Yasir 'Arafat to Palestinian fighters defending the Palestinian camps in West Beirut — date not given]

[Text] O brother heroes who are defending the Palestinian camps in Beirut. Your brave stand in defense of your people's dignity and the lofty camps' freedom during the holy month of Ramadan makes your brothers and kinfolk proud. As we follow with our hearts and minds the details and dimensions of this criminal onslaught to which our steadfast camps are being exposed and which you are confronting through your unwavering belief against the enemies of our people and humanity, the agents of the United States and Israel, our confidence in our great people, the bravery of its righteous sons, and the inevitability of victory will get stronger. There is no victory except from God.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To those against whom war is waged, permission is given to fight because they are wronged and verily, God is most powerful in their aid. They are those who have been expelled from their homes in defiance of right. [Koranic verse]

We press your hands; together until victory.

[Signed] Your brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat].

PLO Issues Statement on Fighting

JN272030 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] For the 9th consecutive day, the agent Amal Movement militias are continuing their ugly aggression against the Palestinian camps in the southern suburb of West Beirut. A Palestinian military spokesman said that the Palestinian fighters defending the camps last night confronted several attempts by Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs to advance toward Burj al-Barajinah and repulsed the aggressors, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on them. The fighters also managed to occupy a number of important positions near the Burj al-Barajinah camp.

The military spokesman added that the gangs of the agent Amal Movement yesterday escalated their brutal tank and mortar shelling of Burj al-Barajinah, martyring or wounding several peaceful citizens. The Palestinian military spokesman said that the gangs of Nabih Birri's Amal Movement yesterday blew up the house of a Palestinian citizen on the outskirts of the Burj al-Barajinah camp. The PLO warned the agent Amal Movement and its supporters against continuing their brutal aggressions against the camps of our Palestinian people in Beirut and escalating the camps crisis anew. The PLO, in a statement distributed by WAFA in Tunis last night, affirmed that it will resolutely and strongly confront the plot to evict the residents of the camps. It says that the Zionist enemy is massing its military troops to launch a new aggression against the camps of our Palestinian people in Lebanon, while the agent Amal Movement and its supporters are stepping up the crisis in the camps and committing aggression against the Palestinian citizens. The following is the text of the statement sent by our radio correspondent:

The night before last and yesterday morning, some agent elements of the agent Amal Movement escalated their criminal aggression against the Palestinian camps of Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila, using all types of artillery and machineguns in an indiscriminate manner. Since 0100 yesterday, all types of artillery shells from 156-mm and 75-mm guns and from various mortars have landed in all parts of the camps in a violent and intensive manner. The shelling continued until 0700 today. Although our heroes defending the camps abided by the cease-fire yesterday morning, the agent sides tried to violate the cease-fire and continued shelling the camps, sniper fire, and throwing hand grenades at the axes and the main streets in the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps until this statement was prepared at 1200 yesterday. This criminal shelling wounded scores of people in the camps, while the suspected sides continued their siege around the camps, preventing supply vehicles and ambulances from entering the camps.

The PLO warns these agent sides and their supporters against stepping up the camps crisis at this particular time when the Zionist enemy is massing its troops to launch a new aggression against the camps of our Palestinian people and the Lebanese people. At this time, the agent isolationist militias are continuing to commit aggression against areas in the south. The PLO affirms that it and its heroic steadfast masses will vigorously confront this continuing plot to strike at the steadfastness of the camps, subdue them, and evict their inhabitants in implementation of the suspected agreement with the Israeli enemy and the U.S. Administration. Revolution until victory.

AL-AHRAM on Syrian Scheme To 'Assassinate' 'Arafat

NC252148 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 May (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* reports that the PLO leadership has unearthed a new Syrian scheme to assassinate Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and to appoint an alternative Palestinian leadership.

In its issue tomorrow, *AL-AHRAM* notes that the Syrian conspiracy against the PLO was discovered during Yasir 'Arafat's recent tour of several African capitals. Certain international capitals that maintain close ties with the PLO passed full details to Yasir 'Arafat on the Syrian conspiracy in collaboration with a certain side.

Continuing, *AL-AHRAM* says that the new Syrian plan to assassinate Yasir 'Arafat — a plan whose broadlines were discussed during urgent contacts recently conducted between Damascus and an Arab capital — was going to be achieved in two stages. The first to arrange the assassination attempt of Yasir 'Arafat during one of his Arab tours, and the second to nominate another Palestinian leader to the chairmanship of the PLO Executive Committee. Khalid al-Fahum, the former PNC speaker, who is residing in Damascus, was nominated for this post.

AL-AHRAM points out that the Syrian Government drew up the new plan because of all the abortive attempts by Israel to create an alternative PLO leadership inside the occupied territories to replace that of Yasir 'Arafat. When the Syrian regime discovered that all attempts to replace Yasir 'Arafat had failed, a green light was given to begin implementing the new Syrian plan to assassinate Yasir 'Arafat.

AL-AHRAM cites highly-placed Palestinian sources as saying that the Palestinian leadership possesses the full details of the Syrian plan, including names and dates, as well as the places where the plotters met. *AL-AHRAM* adds that Yasir 'Arafat will soon invite the Fatah Central Committee and the PLO Executive Committee for a joint meeting at which he will brief them on the dimensions of the Syrian conspiracy.

PNC member Sa'id Kamal told *AL-AHRAM* that it has become poignantly evident, and based on official information that the PLO has received from various international sources, that current Syrian policy is to seek to exclude the PLO, no matter whether 'Arafat or any other person is the chairman, from playing a role in any projected political settlement aimed at resolving the Palestinian problem.

Continuing his statement to *AL-AHRAM*, Sa'id Kamal said: Several world capitals have informed us that Syria is vehemently rejecting the PLO's participation in a political settlement. Syria is also rejecting the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

As a result of the acute internal problems being experienced by the regime of President Hafiz al-Asad, and in view of the utter failure of this regime's policies in Lebanon, Kamal said that the Syrian plan aims at entrusting King Husayn with the responsibility of regaining the occupied West Bank, which is part of the Palestinian land, and that King Husayn's responsibility in regaining the West Bank is identical to Syria's responsibility in regaining the occupied Golan Heights without the PLO's participation.

In conclusion, Sa'id Kamal said that high-level Egyptian-Palestinian contacts will take place within the next few days within the context of the joint coordination between Cairo and the PLO.

PFLP's Habash on 'Arafat, PLO Unity, Terrorism

PM251450 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 23 May 86 pp 24,26,27

[Interview with PFLP leader George Habash by Louis Faris in Damascus; date not given]

[Excerpts] Louis Faris: Dr George Habash, what progress has been made in plans or proposals to restore Palestinian unity?

Habash: In fact, following the agreement in Amman between King Husayn and the PLO and prior to King Husayn's 19 February speech the possibilities of restoring Palestinian national unity were very, very slim though not totally nonexistent. How could one imagine the establishment of Palestinian national unity as long as the Amman accord remained valid? If such unity took place it would mean the unity of Palestinians to follow the U.S. path or the official Jordanian path. Hence our slogan during the period in question was the need to struggle to abort the Amman accord and the policies that led to it. Prior to King Husayn's speech we did not imagine that it was seriously possible to discuss the question of national unity. But after King Husayn's speech it can be said that the situation has changed somewhat because if we ask ourselves what the meaning of King Husayn's speech is — if we were to ask ourselves this question we would come out with the clear answer that King Husayn has suspended coordination with the present PLO leadership, unless it recognizes resolutions 242 and 338. In other words, what did King Husayn want of the Amman accord and what did Yasir 'Arafat want of the Amman accord? They wanted and they were seeking to follow the U.S. path. Now after King Husayn's speech the Amman accord reached a dead end. Therefore, in the PFLP our view was that King Husayn's speech has created objective conditions for serious reconsideration of the question of Palestinian national unity. In order to further clarify this point I would say that King Husayn used to tell 'Arafat and his Central Committee as well as the PLO's official leadership: You are rejected and you will not be a party to the U.S. settlement unless you offer more concessions through recognizing resolutions 242 and 338.

In fact I agree with what brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said recently to a Kuwaiti paper. He said that the Amman accord was in itself a concession by the PLO. Yet the United States and King Husayn want more concessions. But this objective situation that provides an opportunity for reconsidering the question of national unity is insufficient unless it is coupled with a clear and declared political stand by the leadership that concluded the Amman accord proclaiming the abrogation of the accord.

Please note that I am not saying that if the Amman accord is abrogated national unity will automatically follow. What I am saying is that if the Amman accord is clearly and publicly abrogated the doors would be open to serious thinking to restore national unity. In this case we would fully respond to the efforts seeking to restore national unity in the PLO. After the accord is abrogated we must seriously discuss the PLO's progress since we left Beirut because I believe that it is our duty to discuss and study this basic point and to put it to our masses. What happened? What happened was that after our departure from Beirut Yasir 'Arafat and some of the Palestinian leaders gambled on trying U.S. solutions. We must review and evalute the stage that proved that wagering on U.S. solutions is wrong. Yet despite the evidence that the Zionist movement is linked to imperialism and which indicates that no just solution for the Palestinian problem can be expected from imperialism, certain Palestinian leaders in 1982 unfortunately were once again wagering on U.S. solutions. How can the split that the PLO experienced be explained? It is said that Syria was the cause, or that Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa] was the cause, or a thousand other things were the cause. But whoever wants the scientific answer to the question about the split that the PLO has suffered knows well that the scientifc answer is that it was the result of the policy of wagering on U.S. solutions.

It might be said that the Fatah Central Committee is making noises which in effect say that the Amman accord is no longer valid, or that the the Amman accord has become a dead letter. It is also harping on the tune of reaffirming the immutable Palestinian principles, saying that there is no need to publicly and openly cancel the Amman accord and that it is enough to reaffirm the immutable Palestinian principles, which automatically means the cancellation of the Amman accord. I am an avid reader. Recently I observed a great media activity by Fatah Central Committee members and I read statements in the Kuwait press by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], and Rafiq al-Natshah. It is all very well to hear statements to the effect that the Amman accord will not be a stumbling bloc, that we are ready to cancel the Amman accord, or are ready to cancel the Cairo declaration and so on. But later you read in a London-based Arab magazine a statement by brother Yasir 'Arafat which he made after King Husayn's speech [calling off talks with the PLO] and after the Palestinian answer to King Husayn's speech issued from Tunis. What do you find if you read this statement? You would find that Yasir 'Arafat is clinging to the Amman accord despite all that has happened. He says that for his part King Husayn did not cancel the accord and we in our response [to the King's speech] did not cancel the accord. After that things become clear: It becomes necessary to issue a public statement canceling the Amman accord before we can consider it possible to seriously discuss the question of Palestinian national unity. We have unfortunately come to know the balance of power inside the Fatah Central Committee through our past experience. Well, you might tell me "as long as Abu Iyad and al-Natshah and so on and so forth are there and since they all stress the immutable Palestinian principles...." Allow me to tell you that experience has taught us the truth — that we should take Abu 'Ammar's view as the principal view and that it constitutes 90 percent of the Central Committee's view.

Louis Faris: Does this mean that [Algerian] President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative will not be realized unless the Amman accord is canceled?

Habash: I believe that President Bendjedid's initiative cannot lead to any definite results unless the Amman accord is canceled. Perhaps talks could be held with Algeria on how to cancel the Amman accord or the manner in which the accord can be canceled. But I do not think that President Bendjedid's initiative could possibly achieve results without the reassurance that the Amman accord is canceled.

Louis Faris: Are you likely to meet with 'Arafat in Algeria during the discussion of the Algerian initiative?

Habash: This is not under consideration at the moment. Responding to President Bendjedid's initiative is one thing and meeting with 'Arafat is another. This question is not being discussed at the moment.

Louis Faris: Is there agreement on this matter within the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF]?

Habash: The PNSF is a front and the fact that it is a front means that it is not one single political organization. The fact that it is a front means that there are different views. But through serious attempts to find common denominators we are earnestly trying to preserve the front so that it will play its role in restoring the PLO to its nationalist course and rebuilding its unity on nationalist principles hostile to imperialism and Zionism.

Louis Faris: But I believe that you do not support the idea of the PNSF becoming the alternative or second PLO.

Habash: The covenant or the political and organizational program of the PNSF itself answers this point. If we read the PNSF's political program or organizational program we would find a clear text that says that the PNSF is a temporary framework whose aim is to restore the PLO to the nationalist course. Its political or organizational program does not call for the creation of another organization as a substitute for the legitimate PLO that is recognized on the international and Arab levels.

Louis Faris: How is your situation in Lebanon — your presence, your relations with the Lebanese parties, and your relations in particular with Yasir 'Arafat's people following their return to Lebanon? How do you evaluate things there.?

Habash: I am sorry to say that we found ourselves forced to fight the first and second battle of the camps, the first in May 1985 and the second in April last, as they were forced upon us. We consider this to be the danger threatening the camps' security and the Palestinian armed struggle.

Louis Faris: The Amal Movement says that it is not attacking George Habash. It is saying that it wants to prevent Yasir 'Arafat from rebuilding his base in Lebanon. Would you...

Habash: As is the case with understanding any political subject, either you believe the statements and what you are being told or you believe the hard facts you see on the ground. I know Amal says that it is not against the Palestinian struggle, not against the PNSF, or not against this or that. This is true, but what is happening in the field? There we find ourselves facing a totally different situation, a situation that has made all our people without exception and all the PNSF factions without exception regard our principal battle to be the preservation of the camps' security and the protection of the Palestinian nationalist gun. We in the PFLP believe, in view of the very complicated situation in the camps, that the only way open to us is to win the political battle against 'Arafat through political dialogue in the camps. We hope that the PNSF will become the leader of the Palestinian masses; it is the one that leads the Palestinian struggle in Lebanon.

Louis Faris: Does this mean that the PNSF is the political representative of the Palestinians residing in Lebanon?

Habash: Yes. I must clarify a point here. These battles, the camp battles — here I am talking about a period of time which I hope will not recur, as we hope that the recent agreement [not further specified] will see the light of day. But since you have asked me this question I would like to say that these battles in fact reinforce Yasir 'Arafat's line. Whoever wishes to reduce Yasir 'Arafat's presence in the camps must give political dialogue a chance. Palestinian-Lebanese clashes through the Amal Movement will lead to the strengthening of 'Arafat's position.

Louis Faris: At present 'Arafat is back in Lebanon. As far as the PNSF is concerned, how would you describe this situation? Is it a situation of coexistence or combat?

Habash: Not combat. We are against inter-Palestinian fighting and believe that it will prove futile. We believe that the outcome of such fighting will be subjective. But there is an alternative to fighting. The alternative is to try to isolate 'Arafat in the camps and reduce his popular base as much as possible. Of course, if you want an explanation for what is being said about 'Arafat's return then I would tell you that I do not quite agree with the claim that 'Arafat has returned in the manner it is said he has. We all know the intricacies of the situation in Lebanon and its complex nature. Many forces exist in Lebanon, and the Lebanese situation being what it is has enabled 'Arafat to be one of these forces. Whoever looks at the intricacies of the Lebanese arena would find that 'Arafat has returned there through many Lebanese gates. The Palestinian gate is not the gate for 'Arafat's return. Also, they sometimes exaggerate 'Arafat's return to Lebanon.

Louis Faris: In your reaction to the U.S. aggression against Libya and the statement issued by the PNSF as well as the statement issued following your meetings with certain liberation forces you made many threats against U.S. interests. In the meantime the U.S. side took these threats seriously. *NEWS WEEK* magazine said that as a result of this meeting [with liberation forces] and of other policies on your part so-called acts of international terrorism were carried out; terrorist operations were carried out in Europe and elsewhere in response to the U.S. aggression. Is this true? Does what the West describes as terrorist operations carried out in reponse to the U.S. aggression receive any form of assistance from you?

Habash: I cannot answer this question without first — and what I am going to say emanates from my heart and from deep belief — greeting the historic and heroic stand of brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the 1 September Revolution leadership, and the Libyan people. Their stand has raised the Arab nation's head high, especially in the present circumstances. They have set an example of what the Arab nation and the nationalist Arab regimes in particular can do in resisting the vicious U.S. imperialist onslaught that is aimed against our sovereignty, dignity, and nationalist governments. As I have read in some papers, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is calling for the generalization and expansion of the Vietnamese example. I am quite confident that no U.S. threats will dissuade Al-Qadhdhafi from the principled confrontation and from defending the rights of the Jamahiriyah and of the Arab nation's rights. The Vietnamese example is embodied in a well-known statement by one of the Vietnamese commanders who addressed the Americans thus: "You can destroy Hanoi... You can destory all Vietnam and leave nothing standing, but you cannot destroy our will to fight." This is the Vietnamese example and lesson.

With regard to the question of the raid on Libya and the threats that followed it, I wonder whether the reason for the raid is really Al-Qadhdhafi's support for terrorism. I wish we had the media through which we could address the American people so as to tell them the truth, or at least make them hear our viewpoint on the subject.

The aim of all this uproar is to strike at the national liberation movement and at the regimes that say 'No' to Washington. The aim of all that is being said about the terrorism issue is that Reagan wants to tell all the Arab leaders who say 'No' to U.S. policy that they will be accused of terrorism and hence that calamities will befall them. Even if we view the operations that take place in Europe from the U.S. standpoint, namely that these are not acts of liberation but acts of terrorism, should not a superpower like the United States that has responsibilities toward world peace ask itself why such actions are taking place? What is the cause of this phenomenon? Is it a question of criminal disposition? Do those people love evil? The reasons that prompt some Palestinians to carry out actions which the Western media describe as terrorist have to do with the constant U.S. support for Israel in its aggression against the Arabs and its support for it by vetoing any Security Council resolution condemning Israel for its acts of aggression. This prompts some Palestinians — who feel the injustice and the oppression and who do not possess the aircraft and battleships to reply to the United States — to commit such acts.

For some time we in the PFLP have had a specific view on operations of this kind. Briefly, this view is that, as a Palestinian revolution, it is our duty to concentrate our armed struggle inside the occupied Palestinian territories. Of course, this is in addition to our right to fight from the Arab countries adjacent to Palestine. If we are to consider any action beyond the Arab borders around Palestine then our action should aim at Zionist and imperialist military establishments and at striking at specific and clear targets that are hostile to us and to our revolution.

Force 17 Claims Responsibility for Tel Aviv Bombings

NC251620 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Beirut, May 25 (AFP) — Force 17, an elite unit of the Palestine Liberation Organization, claimed responsibility for three bombings in the Tel Aviv area on Sunday.

An anonymous caller told a Western news agency here that agents belonging to Force 17 had carried out three operations "inside occupied Palestinian territory."

He suggested the explosions had caused heavier casualties than officially reported by Israeli authorities.

According to Israeli police, one bomb slightly injured a passerby near a bus stop, while two others went off without causing any casualties or major property damage.

Force 17 is the codename of the former bodyguard unit protecting PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The caller said the bombing of the bus station was aimed against Israeli soldiers traveling from their base in the city of Ashqelon, south of Tel Aviv.

Two other devices exploded at Kefar Sava, east of Tel Aviv, the caller said. He said one had been planted at a bus stop and the other was near the home of an Israeli intelligence agent.

Husayn Succeeds 'in Principle' in Iraq, Syrian Talks

GF271042 Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 27 May (QNA) — Press reports here today indicate that His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan succeeded in principle in arriving at an agreement between Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to hold a summit meeting between them in the Jordanian capital shortly.

Citing reliable sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* reports that the Jordanian monarch succeeded in accomplishing this step which is designed to attain reconciliation between the two sides following mediation and shuttle efforts which he began early last month. The sources added that the proposed meeting between the Syrian and the Iraqi presidents will focus on frank and clear discussion of all matters pending between the two countries so that once results have been attained during the proposed summit meeting scheduled for Amman after 'id al-Fitr, technical committees in the two countries will then be able to solve accumulative issues.

WAFA Political Editor on Thatcher's Visit to Israel

GF272010 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 May 86

[Article by WAFA political editor]

[Text] During her visit to occupied Palestine, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher meet with a number of Palestinian figures from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This happened [words indistinct] Thatcher listened, but she does not want to understand. There is no doubt that it is necessary that the Palestinians explain their position, the circumstances of their condition, and their understanding of their issue and its solution. It is very important that the Palestinians say this by themselves to whoever and (?wherever) without asking about the seriousness and without fatigue from repeatedly talking to deaf ears.

[Words indistinct] Thatcher comes to occupied Palestine. The most important aspect of her visit is that she is the first British prime minister to visit the Zionist entity. With the exception of this [word indistinct] represented in the making of the visit itself, anything else is just a maneuver with words that can best be described as an attempt to seek a Middle East line for the British role. Thatcher has made the features of this role clearer through many forms of practical [word indistinct] and the declaration of positions.

We do not devise anything exceptional when we say that the British role in general, and its Middle East line in particular, has constituted, during the Thatcher era, a triangle with the roles of the United States and the Zionist entity. The U.S. raid against Libya adequately indicates the obvious integration of angles in this triangle. The partnership of these parties has appeared in the terrorist campaign entitled "the combating of terrorism", and even through President Reagan's "star wars" program.

As far as the cause of the Palestinian people is concerned, Thatcher's government, contrary to the other European governments, uniquely adopts a very negative position toward the legitimate rights of our people. This position fully conforms with the U.S.-Zionist position. Thatcher insists on impossible conditions set by Zionism concerning talks with recognition of the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. Despite that, it was necessary for the Palestinians to say their word to Thatcher, who does not want to listen and who will not change anything in her position even if she does listen. At least, perhaps the Palestinians word said to Thatcher, as previously said to Murphy, Shultz, and others, might ease the persistence in adopting the Zionist proposals to settle the Palestinian issue.

We still hear that the British prime minister encourages the idea of placing a moderate Palestinian leadership in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, encourages improving the living conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied areas, and advises the Israelis to ensure some kind of autonomous rule for these inhabitants. We have previously heard the same expressions from Shim'on Peres, who even abandoned these masks to improve the image of his (?occupation) and the image of expansionist Zionism.

This is not the approach to the solution. The occupation cannot create leadership for a people under its yoke and cannot improve the conditions of this people for one reason or another. Undoubtedly, the authority of any people cannot be established under an occupying authority. So long as Thatcher, with all of the colonialist expertise of Britain, does not want to realize this, anything she says concerning the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is meaningless. This was actually indicated in the Zionist defense minister's rejection of even the municipality elections proposed for the West Bank and Gaza Strip by Thatcher and the document of the Palestinian independence under the leadership of the PLO presented by Palestinian figures to the British prime minister.

Palestinians Asked To Refuse To Meet Thatcher

JN252006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 May 86

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return" by 'Abd al-Rahman Ghunaym]

[Excerpts] O brothers on the road of revolution and liberation: After the Palestinian tragedy in 1948, some British politicians tried to disavow their responsibility for Britain's crime in enabling the Zionists to usurp Palestine and make its people homeless. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's current visit to the Zionsit entity comes to confirm that the aggressive, colonialist British policy is still continuing and that Balfour was only a link in this long chain which is over 1 century old. In fact, Thatcher's visit to the Zionist entity carries a special meaning although Britain's policies are well known.

Thatcher is visiting the Zionist entity to emphasize that Britain, which has committed the crime of enabling Zionists to usurp Palestine, will commit the crime of enabling the Zionists to usurp more Arab land.

Thatcher intends to meet some Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip. We ask them to absolutely refuse to meet her and to understand that those who meet Thatcher will have their names recorded along with the agents' names. Those people can only blame themselves when the Palestinian revolution carries out the people's sentences against them.

Kuwait Minister on Contacts With Non-OPEC Nations

LD221855 Kuwait KUNA in English 1645 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 22 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa Thursday said that many non-OPEC oil producers are showing desire to curtail their production.

Shaykh 'Ali, who left here today to Saudi Arabia for meetings of the OPEC committee assigned to contact major oil producers, said non-OPEC producers have cut down their production due to the plunge in oil prices.

Among the countries which have shown interest in slashing their production, Shaykh 'Ali named Norway, Oman, Egypt, Mexico, Malaysia and Brunei.

The Kuwaiti miinster affirmed that the committe which starts meetings tomorrow in Al-Ta'if will not contact Britain.

Shaykh 'Ali said the drop of non-OPEC production coupled by a surge in demand by major consumer nations will lead to an increase in OPEC's share of the oil market and a boost of crude prices.

Turning to OPEC internal affairs, Shaykh 'Ali expressed optimism that "an agreement would be reached on production quotas and that prices will continue to surge during the second half of this year."

Although he did not discount effects of speculations on prices, Shaykh 'Ali said he is only concerned with the general trend of the prices' direction, which he described as improving.

He said Kuwait is now enjoying fruits of long term investments in the oil industry. He elaborated by saying the international marketing network and petroleum refineries abroad has provided the cushion for Kuwait during the current oil market recession.

At the Al-Ta'if meeting, Shaykh 'Ali will be joined by oil ministers of Venezuela, Nigeria, Indonesia and the host country, Saudi Arabia.

Contact Committee With Non-OPEC Producers Meets

Meetings Begin 23 May

LD232137 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2023 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 23 May (SPA) — The work of OPEC's Ministerial Committee in charge of negotiations with non-OPEC oil producers has begun in Al-Ta'if this evening. The five oil ministers who are members of the committee took part and they are: His Excellency the minister of oil and mineral resources, Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Kuwaiti oil minister, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah Al-Sabah, the Indonesian oil minister, Dr Subroto, the Venezuelan minister of oil, Dr Arturo Hernandez, and the Nigerian minister of oil, Rilwanu Lukman. Also the meeting was attended by the minister of oil and mineral resources in the United Arab Amirates, Dr Man'i Sa'id al-'Utaybah.

Yamani Comments After 1st Day

LD240127 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2253 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 23 May 86 (SPA) — The first session of the OPEC Ministerial Committee meeting devoted to negotiations with oil-producing states from outside OPEC ended tonight.

After the session, Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, stated that during the session the contacts that were made among the OPEC representatives and the oil-producing states from outside the organization were discussed. His excellency also said that tomorrow the Ministerial Committee will continue its discussions of the topics on its agenda as well as other issues related to OPEC activities in production and the various means that will lead to a price increase. His excellency praised the Malaysian response to OPEC, which he described as generally good, and this issue is still under discussion [sentence as received]. As far as Britian as an oil producer state from outside OPEC is concerned, there has as yet been no contact with it.

SPA learned that the first session of the Ministerial Committee was among a committee of experts. That group will meet tomorrow afternoon to discuss and study a number of topics included on the agenda and will submit its results to the Ministerial Committee.

The Ministerial Committee will hold its second session at 1500 tomorrow.

Experts' Committee Meets 24 May

GF241434 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1355 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 24 May (SPA) — The experts' committee formed by the OPEC Ministerial Committee to negotiate with non-OPEC oil-producing countries held a meeting at the conferences hall in Al-Ta'if this afternoon. The experts' committee will discuss a number of issues and will forward the results to the Ministerial Committee.

The OPEC Ministerial Committee which includes the oil ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Venezuela, Indonesia, and Nigeria began its meetings in Al-Ta'if yesterday. The Ministerial Committee is scheduled to continue its meetings this evening to further discuss the issues on its agenda and OPEC production and the various means of raising prices.

Committee Ends Second Session

GF241736 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 24 May (SPA) — The OPEC Ministerial Committee which is currently meeting in Al-Ta'if has concluded its second working session. During the session the committee discussed the studies and findings of the OPEC experts' committee which held a meeting earlier today. The Ministerial Committee, which is assigned to negotiate with non-OPEC oil-producing countries will continue its meetings later today. SPA has learned that the next session will be held in the presence of the OPEC oil ministers only.

Third Session Ends

LD242209 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2140 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 24 may (SPA) — The petroleum ministers, who are members of the Ministerial Committee of OPEC concerned with the negotiations with oil producing countries outside OPEC ended the third session of their current conference in Al-Ta'if.

The minister of oil and mineral resources, Ahmad Zaki Yamani stated that in the meeting two ministerial committees were formed. The first committee includes the Kingdom, UAE, and Nigeria, and the second committee includes Indonesia, Venezuela, and Kuwait. Yamani said that each of the two committees will meet tonight to continue discussing the issues concerning the results of the contacts which took place between OPEC representatives and the producing countries outside OPEC, which were aimed at stabilizing the oil markets.

He added that the committee will meet tomorrow at noon to discuss the results of the two committees.

The ministers had held their session earlier this evening.

Fourth Session Held 25 May

GF251245 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] The OPEC Ministerial Committee held its fourth session at noon today in the conference palace in Al-Ta'if. The meetings began 2 days ago. During this session, discussion is expected on the results of the meetings of the two ministerial committees formed last night.

The first committee consists of the ministers of the Kingdom, the UAE, and Nigeria. The second committee consists of the ministers of Kuwait, Indonesia, and Venezuela.

Fourth Session Ends

GF251434 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] The OPEC Ministerial Committee in charge of holding negotiations with the non-OPEC oil-producing countries concluded a 3-day meeting this afternoon. Following the fourth and last session, Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, stated that the meeting in general has achieved complete understanding and that in light of this understanding the resolutions and results would be forwarded to the next OPEC conference scheduled to be held in Brioni, Yugoslavia.

The OPEC Ministerial Committee held its fourth session at the conference palace in Al-Ta'if at noon today. During the session, the committee discussed the results of the meetings of the two ministerial committees formed last night. The first committee includes the oil ministers of the Kingdom, the UAE, and Nigeria. The second committee includes the oil ministers of Kuwait, Indonesia, and Venezuela.

Norway Agrees 'in Principle' To Meet With OPEC

LD231231 Vienna OPECNA in English 1516 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Vienna, 22 May 86 (OPECNA) — The Norwegian Government has 'agreed in principle' to a meeting with OPEC to discuss ways of stabilizing oil prices, an Energy Ministry spokesman in Oslo told OPECNA this afternoon.

The time and place for the talks had yet to be decided by the Cabinet, the spokesman, Egel Hille, stated, but he indicated they could take place before the next OPEC ministerial meeting which opens in Brioni, Yugoslavia, on 25 June.

He said Norway may also consider sending an observer to the Brioni meeting.

Even if fellow North Sea oil producer Britain refused to join the cooperation efforts, Norway would go on with its plans to meet OPEC, he said, adding that "contact with OPEC is in Norway's national interest."

Earlier today, Norwegian Energy Minister Arne Oien told journalists that he had received invitations for a meeting with OPEC from Saudi Arabian Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani and Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, who is the current OPEC conference president.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

German Ship Reportedly Hit by Iranian Planes

GF280614 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 28 May 86 p 1

[Text] A German container vessel was reported attacked by Iranian warplanes yesterday in a revenge raid for Iraq's missile attack on the Cypriot *Wind Enterprise*.

Yesterday's attack on the unidentified German vessel came in the southern sector of the Gulf.

Shipping sources said a radio distress signal had been received from the vessel saying it had been attacked, but no further details were given.

Hundreds of miles to the north the *Wind Enterprise*, fully laden with 2.5 million barrels of Iranian oil, was still ablaze last night.

Six salvage vessels are at the scene and are struggling to control the blaze in the ship's engine room. The ship's cargo of oil is believed to be fuelling the fire.

"It's still on fire and we need all hands and are using all hands," said one salvage official.

The vessel was hit shortly after leaving Khark Island on the Iranian shuttle run to Sirri Island. Iraqi missiles hit the vessel on Saturday and then again on Sunday.

BAHRAIN

Amir Departs for Meeting With Saudi King

GF271809 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1740 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 27 May (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah tonight left Manama for Al-Ta'if for a brief visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during which he is to confer with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. An official Bahraini source stated that the amir of Bahrain is to discuss with the Saudi king current developments in the Gulf arena and issues of mutual interest, in addition to bilateral relations.

Thatcher PLO Remarks 'Outstanding Change' if True

GF260840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0755 GMT 26 May 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 26 May (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* says that if it is true that the British prime minister has said that her government and other European countries support the PLO's participation in peace negotiations, then this undoubtedly would constitute an outstanding change in British policy toward the Middle East issue. The paper adds that this position will become meaningless if it is not translated into a tangible policy that supports the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and denounces Zionist terrorism. The paper indicates that this position must be clearly associated with the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state on their soil.

The paper goes on to say that this British position should be associated with clear and open denunciation of the Zionist occupation of Arab territories and with a demand for a withdrawal from these territories in addition to making a clear denunciation of the criminal crimes which the occupation authorities are perpetrating against the Palestinian people. The paper points out that this position contradicts support for the U.S. campaign that tries, by all means, to brand the PLO with terrorism. In conclusion, the paper stresses that failure to adopt and proclaim practical measures in this regard and to adopt positions in international organizations will make the call for PLO participation in negotiations meaningless, and only result in blowing dust in the eyes of Arab governments.

KUWAIT

Thatcher Visit Serves Israel's Interests

GF261649 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 25 May 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Margaret ... in Israel!"]

[Text] Margaret Thatcher's visit to occupied Palestine might have prominent significance in the history of British-Israeli relations, but it will not serve the Palestinian cause and Arab causes in general.

Thatcher wanted to inaugurate a new stage in the British-Israeli relations to enter Zionist history as the first incumbent British prime minister to visit Israel since its establishment.

The visit's circumstances and reception ceremonies have been normal, but still it will be to Israel's interest. The more the circle of contact between Israel and the United States, Britain, and other EEC states expands, the bigger will be the collapse and the greater the region's state of tension.

Recent coordination among Israel, the United States, and Britain indicates that these countries are worried about the difficult reality in which Israel is living, from the Anglo-American point of view. A matter which brought the British and U.S. officials closer to the Israeli stances and policies concerning the subject of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

We do not believe that the defeat suffered by the iron lady in her country at the electorial level will help in easing her party's loss after the hard defeat the conservatives suffered in local council elections. The results of the elections were a dangerous indication of the decrease in popularity of a party led by a woman known not to accept any opposition or debate from her ministers and top advisers.

Her recent stand on the U.S. military operation against Libya has further ruined her reputation as prime minister and the leader of a party suffering from weak leadership due to the practices of its leader, Margaret.

It seems that Thatcher's visit to Israel is part of a plan to find a solution to an internal situation. Thus, it would not be surprising if the visit yields positive results to Israel's interest, which would be to ease the sanction imposed by Britain on selling arms to Israel following its invasion of Lebanon in 1982 despite the fact that Israel still occupies southern Lebanon.

Information indicates that throughout her parliamentary life, Thatcher was a strong supporter of Israel and that she represents an electoral circle in the north of London, the majority of which are middle class Jews. Thus, no one expects any good from the visit of the iron lady on the Arab side.

The British stance during the era of Labor and Conservative governments was biased in favor of Israel and Zionism concerning legal Arab rights. This means that today we face a battle of changes in stances and policies, and perhaps in locations, particularly since our region is witnessing a race to win Israel's friendship and to inflict further damage to the Arab body to weaken and exhaust it and paralyze its resistance.

Amir Receives Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz

LD281117 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] His Highness the Amir of Kuwait at 1030 received Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister Tariq 'Aziz this morning. The Iraqi official conveyed a message to his highness from his brother, Staff Field Marshal Saddam al-Ahmad al-Jabir, and the ambassador of the fraternal Republic of Iraq to the State of Kuwait.

PDRY

Arab Party Delegations to Mediate in Dispute

GF271307 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
26 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Cairo — A delegation of national progressive Arab parties is scheduled to leave for Aden on 7 June in a new attempt to mediate between the PDRY Government and [former] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who is presently in Sanaa.

AL-ITTIHAD has learned from Egyptian party sources participating in the delegation that the PDRY Government has welcomed the visit by the delegation from political parties in Egypt and Lebanon and Palestinian organizations to acquaint themselves with the situation in the PDRY, but has not frankly declared that it accepts the mediation attempt.

AL-ITTIHAD has also learned that the delegation from Arab political parties is carrying a plan that provides for the return of 12,000 persons currently in North Yemen and the release of detainees in several governorates, and subsequently the initiation of an indirect dialogue between the two sides to achieve YSP unity.

More than 100 Egyptian intellectuals, politicians, and journalists have signed a document calling for dialogue among the feuding parties in the PDRY to release the detainees as a first step toward initiating such a dialogue and bringing about a comprehensive national reconciliation.

QATAR

Papers Comment on Thatcher Visit to Israel

GF261300 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 26 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Doha, 26 May (QNA) — The Qatari newspapers today commented on the current visit by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to the Zionist entity and warned against the outcome of the visit. *AL-RAYAH* stated that Thatcher claims the visit to the Zionist entity is designed to push forward peace efforts in the Middle East despite the fact that it was her who refused to hold talks with a Palestinian delegation a few months ago. The paper warned that so far, Thatcher does not recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the side to deal with when tackling the Palestinian issue. Moreover, the Thatcher government approves of the Zionist expansionist and terrorist practices in the Arab territories. The Thatcher government also colludes with the United States in usurping the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish their state. m The paper noted that Thatcher's remarks on efforts to seek a peaceful settlement and to push forward these efforts after everything becomes merely chatter constitutes adopting a role that does not belong to her. The paper stressed that peace in the Middle East can only be attained by holding dialogue on an equal footing with all sides concerned, including the Palestinian side.

Concluding, the paper stated that the escalation of Palestinian fedayeen operations in occupied Palestine on the first day of Thatcher's visit showed the British prime minister that there are Palestinian people who struggle to attain their just rights regardless of the deliberate ignorance demonstrated by others.

The daily *GULF TIMES* doubted that the subject of peace was one of the two subjects on which Margaret Thatcher's talks with the Israeli prime minister concentrated. All indications and moves clearly prove that the Israelis are not really concerned with peace. The daily noted that the Israelis are only concerned with their constant desire to occupy Arab territory in the Gaza Strip, Lebanon, and other places. Concerning the issue of terrorism, the second issue addressed by the talks, there is no doubt that the Zionist prime minister is considered an expert on it, since he has carried out many terrorist acts, particularly against the Palestinian people. The English-language daily concluded its editorial by reminding Mrs Thatcher that it is natural for the side that practices oppression and persecution to describe the PLO as a terrorist organization. However, it said that it is regretful and unjustifiable that Mrs Thatcher continues to believe the Israeli concept and explanation of terrorism and continues to neglect the legal rights of the Palestinian people.

SAUDI ARABIA

Somali President Siad Barre's Health 'Reassuring'

GF271209 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1159 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 27 May (SPA) — The Armed Forces Hospital in Riyadh announced that the condition of Somali President Siad Barre this morning is reassuring. The announcement came in a medical bulletin issued by the hospital today on the Somali president's health.

Bahrain Amir Arrives for 'Small Pilgrimage'

LD272138 Riyadh SPA Arabic 2022 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 27 May (SPA) — His Highness the Amir of Bahrain, Shaykh Isa Bin Sulman al Khalifah, arrived here this evening for a visit to the Kingdom during which he will perform the small pilgrimage. He is accompanied by foreign ministers Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al Khalifah, interior minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifa al Khalifah, the head of the amir's court, Yusuf Rahmah Al-Duwaysiri, and information minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mua'yyid.

Contradictions in UK Role in Mideast Examined

LD242230 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 May 86

[Husayn Al-Askari Commentary]

[Text] Margaret Thatcher today commenced an official visit to the Zionist entity, which is the first of its kind by a British official of this caliber since the Zionist occupation of Arab Palestine in 1948. The British relations with the Jews have their deep roots in the political history of both sides. These relations did not begin by the promise given to the Jews by the British foreign minister, Lord Balfour in his famous declaration in November 1917 to establish a national homeland for the Jews in Palestine. They began before that date through the Jewish activities in Britain, which were met, and are still being met, with sympathy in the British society in general, and in the British political and information quarters in particular.

The British connection with the Zionist entity is a distinguished one, in spite of all the British attempts to reduce the size of this connection and also to reduce its dangers on the Arab-British relations. The problem which kept facing Britain is how to hold the Arabs and the Israelis in the same hand in such a way as to secure its growing interests with the Arab world and preserve the Israeli existence. Britain is interested in its political and economic interests in the region. But under the shadow of the parameters of the political equations, which stemmed from the development of the influence of the superpowers since the Balfour Declaration, and which limited the British role in the conflict region, it was natural that the British role retreated to the background. But since Britain is the country which created the problem, and which laid the foundation on which the problem stood, the retreat of the British role does not mean that that role has ended. The historic constants demand that the British should play an effective role in finding a solution for the problem which they created. This is demanded by justice in order to rectify the [word indistinct].

Therefore, Thatcher's visit to occupied Palestine attracts its importance from the ability of the British prime minister to impose a special status for her country in the field of searching for a just and permanent solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict. This depends on the British wish to give The London government a more prominent role in order to make it equal to the British interest in the continuation of its interests with the Arab World. However, observers do not expect Thatcher's visit to have any effective results, because Israel rejects any role which the european countries try to play, because Israel trusts the pressures exerted by more effective forces than all the West European countries put together, in preserving the effective role in its hands and in excluding the Europeans from playing this role, even from the side lines. This is why observers do not attach great importance to the results of this visit.

UAE

Commentaries View Thatcher Visit to Israel

'Weak Justifications' for Visit

GF271616 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 26 May 86 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Margaret Thatcher began her visit to the Zionist entity with full expression of the true meaning of the visit. She hurried to the Jews' memorial statue, bowed before it and wept for the Nazis' victims. However, the people of occupied Palestine received the unjust visit appropriately when the Palestinian resistance detonated explosive charges in Kafr Saba, Ashqelon, and Jerusalem.

There are two scenes on the same land with full contrast and total contradiction which simultaneously show the essence of Thatcher's attachment to Zionism and the weak justifications and reasons for the visit.

In the first scene, Thatcher bows before the statue of the new Nazis' ancestors. She writes in the statue's record: The world will never forget. We say to her: The world will never forget history's ugliest false crime known to humanity. Britain had the greater share in committing such a crime by preparing the circumstances to yield fruit by usurping the rights of the people to their land, expelling them, and exposing them to the harshest of oppression.

If the first scene reflects the leader-subordinate relation, the other contrasting scene represents the Arab response to Thatcher's visit, which she did not expect, according to her own words. The response came from the people whose rights have been usurped. It was a roaring response which affirmed to the British prime minister that when she attempts to picture the aggressor as a victim, she must not forget or appear to have forgotten that there are, on the Palestinian soil occupied in 1948 and 1967, Palestinian people who were victims of this ugly crime.

The Palestinian people reject surrender to the Zionists and their allies and are still capable of resisting and reacting despite hard circumstances and the dark horizon before them and despite exposure to daily oppression and terrorism at the hands of the Israelis who beat the old Nazis in racism, killing, and massacres.

What Thatcher did yesterday at the outset of her visit to her friends demonstrates the real meaning of the visit and refutes her weak political pretexts. However, what the Palestinian resistance did represents the remaining insignia of the will and steadfastness of a people who refuse those who trespass upon their land and their friends.

Thatcher Goal To Liquidate PLO

GF280836 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0710 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 28 May (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* says that Thatcher's statements on pushing forward settlement prospects divulge her real intentions. The main goal "is to liquidate the only legitimate side, which is keen to attain Palestinian rights, and to terminate its existence so as to leave the Palestinian issue unattended." Referring to the emphasis made by the Palestinian dignitaries who conferred with Thatcher on the importance of the role being played by the PLO, the paper says that this contains a suitable response to all attempts to find a substitute. The paper adds: "Any side willing to liquidate the PLO role will not find a [substitute] leadership with Palestinian, Arab, and international leverage that is capable of executing any draft plan."

The paper continues that as long as the Arabs demand that the Western countries realize the importance of the role played by the PLO in attaining any future settlement, the Arab side will continue to shoulder the largest burden "as it has no other alternative but to continue to support the PLO and to continue its endeavors to consolidate its role through a sincere effort to bring back those who have left the Palestinian rank." The paper expresses hope that the Algerian initiative to restore Palestinian unity will be propitious, and calls on all sincere Arab powers to back it and push it toward the right path.

Minister on GCC Security, Defense Coordination

GF251249 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum, UAE minister of defense, has asserted Dubai's commitment to support the unity march in the UAE, the GCC, and the entire Arab world. He affirmed the determination of the GCC countries to rely on themselves and their own capabilities to preserve their security according to the provisions of the statement issued by the GCC leaders' summit meeting held in Muscat last year. The defense minister indicated that the troops of the UAE Armed Forces are the soldiers of the fraternal GCC countries. He stated that the GCC countries demand an end to the Iraq-Iran war and object to the continued shedding of blood by two Muslim peoples and the sapping of their energies.

In an interview with the *MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC DIGEST*, published by the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* today, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid commented on security affairs in the Gulf. He asserted the determination of the GCC countries to adhere to the content of the final statement of the GCC leaders at the Muscat summit which affirmed GCC support for any GCC member country subjected to aggression. He said: We have made good progress in this area within the GCC framework. He noted that this determination has been embodied at the military level by the establishment of the GCC rapid deployment force and the maneuvers, training programs, and contacts that it makes. He said: It has also been embodied by coordination among the commands. The defense minister expressed his great satisfaction with the goals of the armed forces of the GCC countries and the sense of duty and responsibility they enjoy.

Relations With Iraq Strained Over Planned Executions

GF271245 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 26 May p 1

[Text] Cairo — *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that a sharp crisis threatens Egyptian-Iraqi relations as a result of the Iraqi Government's insistence on executing 30 Egyptians resident in Iraq charged with having forged their own passports. *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak yesterday telephoned Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and asked him to stop the executions. He also told him that Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid would visit Baghdad in the next few days to hold further talks on the issue.

President Mubarak held an important meeting with his foreign minister on the repercussions of the problem and its effect on Egyptian-Iraqi relations, particularly as Egypt believes that the crime committed by the 30 Egyptians does not warrant the death sentence. Official sources in Cairo stated that there are no suspicions of political motives for forging the passports, and that the crime involves only financial offenses in transferring funds by forging the passports. The sources explained that the forging entailed changing the dates of exchanging Iraqi dinars for U.S. dollars at banks. Recently, Iraq tightened measures on transfers made by foreign workers and limited the amount which a worker could transfer.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry summoned Ambassador Samir Nijim, head of the Iraqi interests section in Cairo, and asked him to officially supply all information available on the matter. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry also asked the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Baghdad to follow up the matter at once and to contact the Iraqi Foreign Ministry and other government bodies in Iraq.

Four Egyptians were executed in Iraq in January. Official sources in Cairo stated that the Egyptian Government remained silent at the time, but held top-level contacts with the Iraqi leaders following the increase in the number of Egyptians awaiting execution.

Discussions Continue With U.S. on Tabah Issue

Solution 'Still Under Discussion'

NC271604 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Following his talks today with members of the Egyptian and U.S. delegations meeting on the Tabah issue, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stated that the topics concerning the solution of this issue are still under discussion. He added that these topics were discussed today in an effort to reach a solution. During the talks, Egypt set out its views on the matter, and the head of the U.S. delegation will brief the Israelis on these views. It is expected that he will return here to round out the talks, 'Abd al-Majid added. Abraham Sofaer, the head of the U.S. delegation, is scheduled to leave Cairo for Israel today.

For his part, Sofaer stated that he had little to say because he believes the matter is delicate and sensitive for both countries. He added that he could not go into details. He expressed gratitude for Dr 'Abd al-Majid's very constructive interest during the talks. Sofaer added: The 4 days of talks served to collect ideas. We will convey these ideas to the Israelis for further discussion so that the remaining difficulties can be overcome, he concluded.

Sofaer Leaves Cairo for Israel

NC272138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 May (MENA) — Abraham Sofaer, U.S. State Department legal adviser and head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks, left Cairo for Israel tonight following a 4-day visit. During his stay in Cairo, Sofaer held extensive talks on the Tabah problem, the points of disagreement over the formulation of the question to be addressed to the arbitrators, and other matters pertaining to the arbitral compromis. He is expected to discuss these topics with the Israeli negotiators in an attempt to bridge the gap between Egypt and Israel. Sofaer is scheduled to return to Cairo when his talks in Israel are concluded.

'Abd al-Majid Meets UN Undersecretary General

NC271605 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 May (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has received Marrack Goulding, UN undersecretary general for political affairs. Discussions dealt with the role of the UN in the Middle East situation, efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region, and events in Lebanon. Goulding's visit to Egypt is part of a tour that will take him to a number of Middle Eastern countries.

GDR's Honecker Sends Message on Africa to Mubarak

NC271332 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] GDR leader Erich Honecker sent a message to President Husni Mubarak today. It deals with the GDR's position on African issues and on relations with Egypt. The GDR ambassador delivered the message to Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, on the occasion of the OAU's 23d anniversary.

Thatcher Remarks 'Step' in Promotion of Peace

NC271444 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 27 May 86

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: Will West Europe Move Seriously To Give Momentum to the Middle East Peace Process?]

[Text] Mrs Margaret Thatcher emphasized yesterday that the Israeli presence in the occupied Arab territories must be a temporary one. She said that she favors ending the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, and that she supports recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. At the same time, Thatcher stressed the need to adopt effective measures to give impetus to the peace process.

These words by Margaret Thatcher are quite significant, even though they are not new, considering the way West European countries in general view the Palestinian issue, as set out in the 1980 Venice Declaration.

1. Britain has close historical links with the Palestinian issue, because to a point it is responsible for the tragedies and sufferings the Palestinian people have been the victims of, from the times of the British mandate up to the present. This can be clearly seen in Mrs Thatcher's emphasis on the need for the Israeli Government to improve the living standards of the Palestinians, and to give them the chance to hold local elections. In addition, Britain has contributed, even if indirectly, to the stalemate in the peace process — which made great strides last year — by refusing at the last moment to receive the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in London unless specific conditions were met. Therefore, Britain was the direct cause for the collapse of the peace process, and for Washington abandoning its serious efforts in this respect. This decision subsequently gave rise to differences in opinion between the PLO and Jordan over UN Resolution 242, and resulted in the freezing of the Amman agreement, albeit temporarily.

2. For the first time recently the British position on the Palestinian issue has become clearer and more specific. How important this is can be viewed in the light of Britain's influential position inside the European Community, and its close relations, which have recently been strengthened further, with Washington. This enhances the chances for the Europeans in general to bring pressure to bear on the United States, which maintains special relations with Israel, to promote the peace efforts and to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Furthermore, Britain's position, on the basis of Thatcher's statements, is a step — although small — that can be utilized, with the cooperation of the parties concerned, to promote the peace process on the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which is the most realistic and moderate on the part of the Palestinian Arab side.

3. Thatcher's statements rectify the lukewarm position of the industrialized states at the recent Tokyo summit conference. The conference made a feeble reference to the Middle East issue as a whole, contrary to what was required of it, particularly as it discussed terrorism, which directly affects European security and European interests in the Arab world. Terrorism cannot be tackled without dealing with its real reason, which is the need to find a just solution to the Palestinian issue. Such a solution would block the way of all those who dabble in terrorism at the expense of the Palestinian people. The PLO rejected terrorist methods in the Cairo declaration.

4. It is no coincidence that Thatcher's remarks were made when Yasir 'Arafat was meeting with the EC chairman and the Netherlands foreign minister in Tunis yesterday despite Israeli objections. They definitely discussed Europe's role in encouraging the peace efforts. Furthermore, Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti ended a visit to Israel a few days ago. If we add to all the above speculation that Washington intends to send Richard Murphy on a new tour of the region, we can then see Thatcher's remarks about Palestinian rights and the need to end the Israeli occupation as a new stage in which West Europe and perhaps Washington could play a more effective role.

Will this hope materialize? Will Western Europe begin to play a more effective role to achieve just peace in the Middle East?

Court Orders Release of 60 Muslim Fundamentalists

NC271948 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Aswan, 27 May (MENA) — At its sitting today, the Supreme State Security Court rejected an objection by Interior Minister Zaki Badr and upheld its decision to release Dr 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman and 59 other defendants, who belong to Islamic groups [Al-Jama'at al-Islamiyah]. The accused were brought to trial on charges of holding illegal gatherings and resisting the authorities. The supreme State Security Court in Aswan had on 18 May announced its decision to release the aforementioned defendants, but the decision was contested by the interior minister.

Cobalt Device Leaks Radiation at Cairo University

NC280604 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 May (MENA) — In their 28 May editions, Cairo papers report that there has been a radiation leak from a cobalt device stored behind the commerce faculty building at Cairo University. The science faculty has been keeping the device for use in scientific research. The papers explain that the science faculty's Department of Natural Physics was keeping the cobalt bomb [qunbulat al-kubalt] device, in a room behind the commerce faculty building at Cairo University. The commerce faculty wanted to use the room for student examinations, so the device was thrown outside. Then, 400 kg of the 2,000 kg of lead that covered the radioactive material was stolen and there was also an attempt to lift the device from its place, all of which led to a radiation leak. The radioactive materials were then buried in cement and guards were posted around the 25-square-meter area affected by radiation. The papers report that studies are now underway to determine the level of radiation and to take the necessary measures to prevent further contamination.

Australian Coal To Be Used for 'Giant' Power Station

NC241237 Cairo MENA in English 1215 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 24 (MENA) — Minister of Electricity and Energy Mahir Abazah stated that Egypt is at present studying the implementation of the national programme for generating electricity through coal so to ensure 32 per cent of Egypt's requirments of electricity within the strategy of diversifying the sources of generating power till the year 2000 with the cooperation of Australia. The minister said the visiting Australian delegation offered to set up a power station operating with coal in Al-Za'faranah and will provide the needed coal with fixed prices for ten years. The Australian Government will also finance the setting up of a new port in Al-Za'faranah on the Red Sea to receive and store the coal need for operating the station.

The new port accommodates ten million tons of coal annually which will be transported from Australia through a naval Egyptian-Australian fleet. Mahir Abazah said the usage of ten million tons of coal annually for operating power stations will save 4.5 million tons of oil for exportation particularly as the prices the Australian Government offered for selling coal are adequate even if the price of the barrel of oil decreased to eight dollars.

Dr. Imad al-Sharqawi, head of Egypt's Electricity Authority, said Al-Za'faranah station, the first giant station operation with coal, includes four units each with a capacity of 600,000 kilowatt. The station will operate before the end of the five year plan to face mounting requirements of electricity. The total costs of the station reaches 1.750 billion dollars to which an international consortium contributes under Australia and the membership of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United States.

UAE President's Envoy Conveys Message to Husayn

JN270901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0842 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with relations between the two fraternal countries. The message was conveyed by Shaykh Zayid's personal envoy, Minister of State for Internal Affairs Major General Hammudah ibn 'Ali, when he was received by the president here today. The meeting was attended by Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; the secretary of the president of the Republic; and the UAE ambassador in Baghdad.

Paris Paper Interviews Mujahidin Leader

PM271418 Paris LE MATIN in French 23 May 86 p 10

[Interview with Iraqi Mujahidin leader Sayyid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hakim by Kris Kutschera in Tehran — first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Sayyid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hakim is not unknown to French leaders: He intervened from the Tehran airport control tower during the hijacking of the Air France Boeing in July 1984 to secure the passengers' release. Younger brother of Sayyid Bakir al-Hakim, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, Sayyid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hakim is the leader of the Iraqi Mujahidin organization — the Shi'ite revolutionary organization based in Tehran which was responsible in particular for the attempt to assassinate President Saddam Husayn less than 1 year ago using...2,000 kg of TNT.

During this exclusive interview with *LE MATIN* in Tehran 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hakim confirmed the direct link between the French hostages affair and the expulsion to Baghdad in early March of two Iraqi students, whose return to Paris he is demanding, despite the fact that they expressed a desire to remain in Iraq during a television interview.

Al-'Aziz al-Hakim: What they say in Iraq is not acceptbale because of the pressures exerted on them and their families. That is obvious. They must come and give that interview in France, in the presence of their families and a representative of the "Mujahidin movement." If they still say that they want to return to Iraq, we will pay for their tickets...and I will drop everything here and go and collect the French hostages in Lebanon.

LE MATIN: What guarantee is there that the Lebanese commando groups will listen to you?

Al-'Aziz al-Hakim: They will probably listen to me.... It is possible that they will not. There are eight French hostages in Lebanon, and that number may increase! The important thing is not the two students in Iraq. What you must understand is that you in Europe have lost all dignity. Events force the Iraqis to take action against Europe. After the conference on Saddam Husayn's crimes (December 1983) we distributed many documents on his crimes. No European state said or did anything. The European states remain silent on anything affecting Saddam Husayn's interests. But when it comes to a Bahai or an Iranian prisoner, everybody talks about it! The Iraqi Muslims see that as a demonstration of cruelty and it is a sacred duty to react. There are many people who ask to carry out suicide missions, and for that there is no difference between a Mullah and an engineer who has studied for 20 years....

LE MATIN: Is there a link between the Islamic organizations in Iraq and Lebanon?

Al-'Aziz al-Hakim: In general there are links between Muslims everywhere, but with regard to organizations it is a different matter....

LE MATIN: How can the Lebanese Islamic commandos have executed somebody like Michel Seurat, an academic who spent his life making the Arab world and Islam known in France?

Al-'Aziz al-Hakim: I do not know the details, but I have told you why hostages are taken. The real war between the Muslims and Europe has not started: You have not yet realized what will happen when the real war starts. Islam is the religion of friendship. No Muslim seeks to kill or take hostages. It is events which force us to do so.... When you lock a cat in a room without an exit and attack it, it will defend itself: We are in the same position. Unfortunately the Westerners do not understand and do not see what is happening. I was in Fao yesterday. From morning to night the fighters prayed to be martyrs. You Europeans do not understand that while the missiles launched by Iraq fall on Fao the fighters sleep as if they were at home. And in Fao the fighters laugh when they hear the Americans' threats. They will destroy all American interests in the region. The people and countries protecting Saddam Husayn's Iraq must understand that we are going to take reprisals and avenge ourselves. If the time is not right now, we will do it later. I sometimes laugh at the naivete of the European leaders and the way in which they are busy making enemies: These are things which remain in your heart.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN280614 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 May (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes carried out a raid against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 2400 [2000 GMT on 27 May] yesterday. An Iraqi military spokesman said the Iraqi fighter planes returned safely to base after dealing an effective and accurate blow to the maritime target.

Communique No 2,241

JN271921 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 May 86

[Communique No 2,241 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces continue to consolidate their gains and inflict massive losses on the enemy. With courage, determination, and efficiency, our splendid officers and men are dominating the oeprational threater. Iraq's banner will remain high, its territory preserved, its sovereignty protected, and its people happy and secure because our men are enlightened and powerful. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. The heroic VII Army Corps is daily hammering the heads of the enemies, forcing them to pay a high cost for their aggression by sending more troops to hell. The VII Army Corps sector affirms that as in other battle areas, the fate of the enemies is black, that they will only reap death and destruction. Our men in this sector are sitting like lions in order to destroy enemy ambitions. At 0100 today [2100 GMT on 26 May], the enemy attempted to attack the positions of one of our units in the heroic VII Army Corps sector. With the field supervision of the corps' command, our men confronted the attempt with all kinds of weapons. The attack was crushed in a very short time and the enemies suffered heavy losses in men and equipment. They retreated in humiliation. The enemy left behind more than 60 bodies because it was unable to evacuate them. In an attempt to evacuate their casualties and cover up for their defeat, several enemy groups were dispatched to the field, but our men lay in wait for them. They wiped them out in order to double enemy losses. The situation was finally decided in favor of our triumphant forces. In several areas of the same sector, our brave units destroyed four shovels and killed those manning them. They also destroyed one tubular launcher, one digger, and three ammunition dumps, and started fires in enemy positions.

God bless our heroic men of the VII Army Corps sector — commanders, officers, and other ranks. God be praised for His support.

2. Our powerful Air Force continued to pursue its targets at the front and deep inside Iran. Our planes today flew 60 combat missions during which they scored direct hits on enemy troop concentrations, equipment, ammunition, and weaponry. Our planes returned safely to base after carrying out all these missions.

3. The Army helicopter gunships continue to tear up enemy remnants and destroy their possessions, pouring their fire on enemy men, equipment, and weaponry. Our helicopters flew 70 combat missions after which they returned safely to base, God be praised.

4. An enemy force estimated at one infantry company attempted to advance on our positions in the V Army Corps sector. The brave soldiers of the corps confronted it and inflicted heavy casualties on enemy troops. The rest fled, pursued by our artillery fire.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one heroic patrol, while carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land, attacked an enemy group, killed two, wounded one, and returned safely to base.

5. The enemy attempted to advance on our positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, dispatching an infantry company in the process. Our men confronted the company with various types of weapons and inflicted great casualties. The enemy soldiers were heard crying for help. The rest of the enemy men fled.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one boat and one infantry position were destroyed.

6. Two shovels, one medium-caliber machinegun, and two ammunition dumps were destroyed and five enemy men were killed in the VI Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

7. The mean enemy forces shelled Al-'Uzayr, Khanaqin, Biyarah, Tuwaylah, and Chomaan with long-range artillery. The shelling injured a number of civilians and damaged houses in Choman.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 May 1986

Further on Husayn's Iraq-Syria Mediation Efforts

Message Conveyed to Al-Asad

GF280518 Doha QNA in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Amman, 27 May (QNA) — The QNA correspondent in Amman has learned that King Husayn of Jordan dispatched Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i to Greece to convey a message from his majesty to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad who is currently paying a visit to Greece. The message pertains to the efforts which Jordan is currently exerting to reinforce Arab solidarity and to bring closer Syrian and Iraqi views. This message follows the talks which the Jordanian monarch held in Baghdad and Damascus this week.

Attempts To Convene Arab Summit

JN281346 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 28 May 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Informed sources say that the primary aim of Jordan's mediation between Syria and Iraq is to clear the atmosphere between the two states in order to convene an Arab summit and to agree in principle on the resolutions this summit will adopt concerning the Iraq-Iran war.

It may be said that the contradictions between the stands of Damascus and those of many Arab capitals on the emergency Arab summit which was expected to convene last month, especially in regard to placing the Iraq-Iran war on the agenda, was the main reason for canceling the summit. In any case, King Husayn met twice with Al-Asad and Saddam Husayn over the past few weeks. Yesterday, Baghdad sources said for the first time that the Jordanian monarch's moves are actually aimed at settling Iraqi-Syrian differences.

Yesterday, Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i made a surprise visit to Athens where he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. It was noted that the Jordanian media have not reported this visit, whose abrupt nature surprised observers, especially since President al-Asad ended his visit to Greece today and returned to Damascus. Jordanian official sources do not want to comment on this visit or on the results of Jordanian-Syrian or Jordanian-Iraqi contacts because of their care not to expose the Jordanian initiative to the dangers of premature speculations.

Baghdad Visit 'Major Event'

JN270900 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
27 May 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Sincere Efforts and Firm Persistence"]

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn's short working visit to Baghdad yesterday and his meeting with his brother His Excellency President Saddam Husayn are being considered a major event in the Arab arena these days, especially since it comes only few hours after King Husayn's visit to Damascus.

Anyone following events in the region needs no great effort to realize that Jordanian diplomacy is carrying out a noble pan-Arab task between Damascus and Baghdad. This task will bear fruit not only on the level of the two fraternal capitals but also on the pan-Arab level so as to enable the Arab nation restore its missing solidarity and position.

The millions of Arabs who are observing the sincere Jordanian efforts and following all the meetings visits which start from Amman will record with appreciation, admiration, and deep respect this Jordanian initiative which is expected to turn a page of the Arab nation's history in order to begin a brighter and a more vivid future.

AL-RA'Y on Baghdad, Damascus Visits

JN280723 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
27 May 86 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "Husayn's Efforts"]

[Text] We do not believe that our nation has ever before been through a period such as the present one in which it can clearly tell its friends from its enemies. So despite the conflicting stands and differences that may appear on the surface, what is definite is that the hostile plans against the unity of this homeland and the identity of this nation have revealed themselves in practice and made the millions of Arabs face the reality of what is being concocted against our present, future, existence, and role.

It is from this angle that we view His Majesty King Husayn's visits to Damascus and Baghdad. It is also from this angle that we look with great optimism to his majesty's efforts to close Arab ranks, achieve a common cause, and create a broad pan-Arab front that will confront the enemies and their plans and guarantee the power, freedom, and will of a nation that has never before been faced with such rancorous hostility. While strong threats and accusations are being made against fraternal Syria, Tehran is massing its forces for a new destructive offensive to be added to other offensives against Iraq and its territory, people, role, and capabilities, which are a part of the national reserve of this nation.

The enemies, no matter what their identities, objectives, and ambitions are, have penetrated this homeland through small loopholes which must now be closed. There should be no differences between our countries. Differences have only weakened us all. There is also nothing between our capitals that takes priority over the need to pool our national resources against the enemies. We have been through a similar situation in the past, but good will and common concern have enabled us to achieve unity of ranks, confrontation, and achievement that checked the enemies and foiled their plans. This is what we are hoping to achieve now through the efforts of those leaders who are loyal to this nation's present, future, role, and mission.

Reportage on Visit of French Parliamentarian

Arrives 23 May

JN231831 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Jean Deniau, deputy chairman of the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, has arrived in Amman via Al-Ramtha on a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet a number of officials. In a statement to a PETRA correspondent upon arrival at Al-Ramtha border center, Deniau said that his visit falls within the framework of Jordanian-French friendship and that he will exchange opinions with Jordanian officials.

He was received at Al-Ramtha border center by Fu'ad Farraj, deputy chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee; Secretary General Hani Khayr, and the French ambassador in Amman.

Received by Foreign Minister

JN241441 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Amman, 24 May (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri today received Jean Deniau, deputy chairman of the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, who is currently visiting Jordan. The minister exchanged views with Deniau on the general situation in the region.

Received by King Husayn

JN241450 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Amman, 24 May (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn received at the Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon Jean Deniau, deputy chairman of the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs committee, who is currently visiting Jordan. The French ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Departs Amman 25 May

JN250910 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Jean Deniau, deputy chairman of the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, left Amman this morning following a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn. He also met with the foreign minister, the deputy house speaker, and the minister of occupied land affairs.

Role of Israeli Lobby in U.S. Arms Deals Viewed

JORDAN TIMES Editorial

JN260648 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 26 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Ringing in 1989"]

[Text] President Reagan's veto Wednesday of the so-called "resolution of disapproval" barring the sale of defensive missiles to Saudi Arabia brought to a relatively favorable end one of the most tragi-comical bits of executive branch policy-making we have witnessed in many years. When the effort to provide a $354 million package of Stinger, Sidewinder and Harpoon missiles to Saudi Arabia began several months ago, much was made of the announcement by the primary Israeli lobbying instrument, AIPAC, that it would not oppose the sale. The Reagan administration preferred to see this as evidence of the lobby's "maturity," and of Israeli and American Jewish understanding for the importance of the United States' strategic relationship with "moderate" Arab states, particularly those threatened by Iranian aggression. In the build up to the overwhelming congressional vote against the sale two weeks ago, however, it became clear the Jewish lobby had merely recognised that in the anti-Arab atmosphere currently permeating the halls of Capitol Hill, it could afford to sit out this fight, assured that its Pavlovian minions in Congress would steadfastly protect Israeli interests even without the customary cue from AIPAC.

Israel's lobbyists were right, of course, and when it became apparent that the margin of congressional disapproval was easily large enough to override the promised presidential veto, the administration was momentarily stunned, and did not know where to turn next for a way out of its dilemma. For in truth this time the Reagan administration found itself caught in a trap of its own making, hamstrung by the extremist rhetoric and actions that had characterised its approach to certain Arab states during the past several months.

Stung by the realisation of what the resulting anti-Arab sentiment could portend for friendly relations with "moderate" Arab states, administration officials such as Secretary of State George Shultz and Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy quickly went public with statements drawing a clear line between Arab states which are friendly with America and those which are not. When congressional leaders showed little confidence in this distinction, administration officials decided to try another tack. Prodded by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard Lugar, Mr Reagan embraced the novel idea of enlisting the aid of the Jewish lobby in its efforts to sell arms to the Arabs. President Reagan subsequently met with 11 Jewish leaders in the White House last Tuesday, ostensibly not to ask them to lobby on behalf of arms for the Saudis, but rather to "explain the very important national security interests that are involved in the Saudi arms sales." And in spite of one Jewish leader's statement that it was "quite unrealistic" to expect the supporters of Israel to side with Mr Reagan on this issue, Sen Lugar persisted in his faith that "If Jewish leaders are able to make a startling recommendation that in order to preserve the United States' influence in Middle East diplomacy, the president's word here ought to be good, the sale ought to go through."

Such a recommendation would be startling indeed, but no less so than this disconcerting and open plea by leaders of the United States' Government for Jewish permission to undertake a measure deemed to be in America's strategic interest.

United States' support for Israel is predicated on the belief in Washington that the Jewish State promotes the strategic interests of America in the Middle East region. We have long been aware of the transparent fallacy of this premise, but it perhaps has never been so clearly manifested than in this recent struggle over arms for the Saudis that in the U.S.-Israel relationship the tail wags the dog.

In an article written more than two weeks ago, former Israeli lobbyist Richard Strauss described the "revolution" in Washington's Middle East policy during the Reagan years. Mr Strauss claimed that under Reagan even the pretense of "evenhandedness" in U.S. policy towards the Middle East has been given up in favour of complete and unquestioning support for whatever Israel wants. In assessing the permanence of this transformation, Mr Strauss concluded that it will likely endure even after Reagan has left office. He also predicted, though only half-seriously, that "by then (1989) AIPAC may have to be called upon to assist in arms sales to Arab moderates." Welcome to 1989.

Arab Arms Industry Urged

JN230836 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 23 May 86 pp 1, 15

[Editorial: "Will This Nightmare Not End?"]

[Text] After one of the most important elements, the Stinger antiaircraft missile, was deleted from the arms deal that fraternal Saudi Arabis requested from the United States, President Reagan vetoed the U.S. Congress' decision which rejected this deal. Nevertheless, the President's veto will not decisively end this strange drama, whose chapters were written by Zionist circles in Washington. This is because the U.S. President's objection to the Congress decision will only pave the way for a possible new vote at the beginning of June to decide the matter once and for all.

Whether or not the abridged form of this deal is passed, it has become clear that Zionist circles in the United States control U.S. policy concerning the arming of Arab countries using a method that harms the Arab countries' dignity and prestige. Congressional debate on the subject usually ends by rejecting an arms sale, by deleting basic articles needed to bolster Arab security, or by linking the passage of these deals to humiliating terms — terms which turn the agreement into acceptance of interference in Arab independence and a sellout of national sovereignty.

The Arab countries' purchase of U.S. arms has become a nightmare or a hard labor that yields nothing significant. It seems as if Arabs are called upon to abandon their dignity and self-respect as the price for selling them arms under terms approved by these influential Zionist circles in the United States.

These cirlces are so arrogant that they are not embarrassed to call on the Arab countries to provide a statement of account about their political behavior as well as pledges of their intentions and plans toward Israel in order to secure the passage of this or that U.S. arms deal.

The most urgent question in this regard is: Do we actually need to give our enemies excuses and justifications so that our dignity is harmed in such a manner in return for conditional arms on which our enemies and their allies agree?

Are all ways before us obstructed so that we can only accept the U.S. Administration begging Zionist senators and representatives to allow selling, and not donating, arms to us under terms they approve?

Is it not better for us in such cases to adopt an honorable stand and to reject such exposed Zionist blackmail that harms our dignity and our security requirements?

By raising these frank questions, we not only mean to caution about the need to search for alternative arms markets to solve the Arab armament crisis; we also want to say that solving this problem, just like all pending Arab causes, can only be based on pooling the Arab nation's resources to manufacture Arab arms and also on relying on ourselves.

What has happened to the U.S. arms orders placed by Jordan and fraternal Saudi Arabia should make the Arabs realize the painful fact that there is no room for ordering arms from the United States so long as these orders are subjected to the bargaining of congressmen who have disclosed their blatant hostility to the Arab nation as well as their clear bias toward Israel.

Henceforth, the Arabs should seek the arms needed to bolster their defense capabilities only from other friendly countries. The Arabs should also establish an Arab arms industry soon in order to avoid humiliating orders of weapons and to safeguard Arab independence against humiliation and degradation.

Islamic Jihad Reportedly To Execute All Hostages

NC271143 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1130 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A speaker who claimed to represent the Islamic Jihad organization has called the Voice of Lebanon, saying that all of the American hostages, four French hostages, and a Briton will be executed today. He added that their bodies will be thrown on one of the roads in the western area [of Beirut]

Christians React Negatively to Chirac Comments

PM271424 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 May 86 p 3

[Lucien George dispatch: "Mr Chirac's Statements Prompt Hostile Reaction From Christians"]

[Text] Beirut — "Chirac's statements set the cat among the pigeons." That was how the daily *L'ORIENT LE JOUR* on Saturday 24 May described the statements on Lebanon which the prime minister made to the diplomatic press in Paris last Thursday. After confirming that France does not intend to withdraw from the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL], Mr Chirac pointed out in particular that, "since there is no solution to Lebanon's tragedy in opposition to Syria, it must be found with Syria." He also expressed the view that the draft tripartite agreement drawn up by the Syrians last December may have been "rejected rather hastily" (in other words by the Christian camp).

Mr Chirac's statements, which were welcomed in the Muslim camp, caused consternation among the Christians, and Lebanese National Party leader Camille Sham'un expressed the feeling of many of his fellow Christians and fellow citizens when he stressed: "Mr Chirac ought to re-read the tripartite agreement ....which would in fact give Syria a real hold on Lebanon.... Syria has directly and indirectly supplied arms to all the groups determined to fight against Lebanon and its government.... It had no hesitation...in bombarding the Christian sector of Beirut for 3 months in 1978.... In 1981 Zahlah and again Beirut were bombarded; Beirut was again bombarded during Easter week 1986.... Mr Chirac, who likes Lebanon so much...ought to make efforts to facilitate an Islamic-Christian agreement which would not be directed against anybody but would be the cornerstone of peace in Lebanon."

This opinion is similar to that of the Lebanese Forces (Christian militia), who wonder whether "the prime minister thinks that by allowing Syria to dominate Lebanon he will secure the release of the French hostages."

The Christian camp is likely to be particularly disappointed and (verbally) aggressive toward France since it gave an enthusiastic welcome to Jacques Chirac's arrival in power, regarding him as a friend and as somebody who understands the Lebanese Christians' ideas and problems. France will therefore be fiercely accused throughout the Christian sector, where its embassy has taken refuge, of abandoning its "real friends" and sacrificing its interests and deep ties for a futile attempt to secure the release of its hostages, as it was formerly accused of doing for the sake of petrodollars.

In West Beirut, however, Mr Chirac was praised by Nabih Birri, the the Shi'ite Amal militia leader: "The importance he attaches to justice remind us of France's independent positions, and we have the impression of listening to de Gaulle. The people in the Eastern sector must listen to the voices reaching us from the whole world." And Education Minister Salim al-Huss, who can be regarded as expressing the Sunni Muslims' opinion, said : "The French prime minister's realism and his extensive knowledge of the Lebanese situation, which many Lebanese leaders lack, France's role in UNIFIL, the interest Paris shows in us, and the insistence on Syria's role in any attempt to steer our country out of the crises are reviving our hope in part of the Western world."

With regard to the latest developments in the French hostages affair, well informed circles in Beirut point out that although it has been thought from the start that Syria is probably in a position to take action in the case of the four television channel 2 journalists, of whom recent photographs have just been sent to Mr Chirac, it is much less well placed to deal with the other hostages. The latter — Messrs Kauffmann, Seurat, Carton, and Fontaine — are in the hands of the Islamic Jihad, and in this case the key is more likely to be found in Tehran. There is still uncertainty in the case of Mr Sontag.

The situation in the country continues to deteriorate. The final toll of the car-bomb attack in the Christian district of Sinn al-Fil in Beirut on Friday was 10 dead and 110 injured. Bomb attacks are continuing and becoming more widespread: On the Christian side they have extended as far as Jubayl and on the Muslim side as far as Ba'labakk.

The Shi'ite-Palestinian war in the camps is also continuing (3 dead and 20 wounded on Friday), although it is separate from the inter-Lebanese trial and strength and, as it happens, should slow it down.

Four Killed, 15 Wounded in Southern Suburb Shelling

NC271759 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1700 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] The shelling to which the Al-Karamah and the Al-'Amrusiyah neighborhoods have been subjected has left 4 persons martyred and 15 wounded. The shelling originated from the factional army posts and Phalangist forces located in the (Tallat Hunayn), B'abda, and the Science College areas. A guarded calm now prevails along these combat lines, after a cease-fire agreement was reached at 1720. The Fascist forces, however, have not fully observed the cease-fire. The sound of explosions and bursts of machinegun fire were later heard.

Fighting Flares Up Around Palestinian Camps

NC271625 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The security situation around the Burj al-Barajinah camp again deteriorated at 1630 today. According to Amal Movement sources, Palestinian gunmen attempted to advance toward the Al-'Annan line. The flare-up was preceded by heavy sniper fire on surrounding residential areas. The fighting extended to the Shatila camp at 1700 and intensified around both camps at 1730. Meanwhile, clashes took place this afternoon on the combat lines of Al-Laylakah and Al-'Amrusiyah in Beirut's southern suburb. A cease-fire agreement reached by the security committee at 1720 failed to stop the fighting, which resumed at 1735 after residential areas close to the contact lines in the southern suburb were shelled.

Calm Restored After Flareup

NC271820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Representatives of the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front have held urgent consultations and have succeeded in easing the tension in Sabra and Shatila camps and around Burj al-Barajinah camp. A guarded calm has been prevailing in the camps since 2000, although occasional sniper fire can still be heard.

Burj al-Barajinah Fighting Continues

NC271939 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] According to security reports, the security situation around Burj al-Barajinah camp remains explosive, and clashes involving the use of various types of weapons are taking place. Efforts made around 2000 today by representatives of the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front to restore calm did not succeed. There has been a guarded calm around the Sabra and Shatila camps since 2130, although single shots can be heard. Security sources report that 3 people were killed and 21 wounded as a result of the clashes around the camps and on the contact lines.

Fighting Continues at Camps

HK280214 Hong Kong AFP in English 0157 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Beirut, May 28 (AFP) — Renewed fighting around Palestinian refugee camps south of Beirut continued intermittently Tuesday night, leaving five people dead and an unknown number wounded, according to latest reports. Palestinian fighters and the Shi'ite Moslem Militia Amal clash almost daily around the camps.

Detailing the casualties, the Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) said Amal men stopped a car outside the Shatila Camp, forced the occupants to get out and then shot them. One person died, two were wounded, and one was taken to an unknown destination, according to the PNSF, a pro-Syrian coalition opposed to Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

During shelling in and around the Burj al-Barajinah Camp, in the Shi'ite suburbs of Beirut, a child and three Shi'ite fighters were killed and an unknown number of Shi'ite militiamen and local residents were wounded, according to reports by the PNSF and Amal. Shi'ite men also kidnapped two young people from Gaza Hospital, north of Shatila, where Palestinian families have been living since the Sabra Camp was destroyed in last year's "war of the camps," the PNSF said.

Another Palestinian group, the Palestine Democratic Liberation Front, and Sunni Moslem community leader Sheikh Hassan Khaled appealed for an end to the fighting, calling on the belligerents to attack Israeli occupying forces and their local back-up militia instead. A meeting was to be held Wednesday between Damascus-based leader Nabih Birri and the Druze community leader, Walid Jumblatt, with Syrian observers present, according to various sources.

Participants would seek ways to end the conflict, after an internal committee set up to keep peace at the camps had failed. Meanwhile police said an Armenian had been killed and five others wounded during the previous 48 hours in three incidents in mostly Moslem West Beirut. Unidentified men in a car shot a tailor to death with automatic rifles while he was working in his shop. Hours later an Armenian photographer was seriously wounded in similar circumstances.

On Monday, armed men on a motorcycle shot at a group of Armenians inside a shop, wounding three of them, according to police. Sources close to Lebanon's main Armenian party, Tachnag, said the victims belonged to none of the four Armenian parties in the country and charged that the attacks were "part of a plot" to make Armenians leave West Beirut.

Birri's House Reportedly Attacked

NC280750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Intermittent fighting along the Burj al-Barajinah camp was still going on this morning. Rockets and mortars were used in the fighting, causing more loss of life. Three [word indistinct] rockets were fired at Minister Nabih Birri's residence at 0030. An informed security source has told us that a group of Palestinians infiltrated from the camps and carried out this operation. Meanwhile, it has been decided to hold a meeting of the National Action Committee and the Palestinian Salvation Front today. Syrian observers will attend. This meeting follows the accusations exchanged between the DFLP and Amal Movement. The DFLP called on the movement to stop its attacks on the camps, while the movement accused Yasir 'Arafat of inciting the situation in an attempt to reestablish his presence in Lebanon.

Birri's Office Denies Attack

NC280751 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Three shells reportedly fell near the residence of Minister Nabih Birri after midnight last night. An unidentified person, who claimed to be speaking for Al-Murabitun [independent Nasirite movement] contacted the newspaper *AL-NAHAR* and claimed the movement's responsibility for the shelling of Birri's residence with RPG's twice last night. The speaker warned the Amal Movement against attacking the camps, West Beirut, and against carrying out any storming operations. Meanwhile, the office of Minister Nabih Birri denied that his house was attacked. The office noted that three shells landed near the 'Aytani pharmacy in Corniche al-Mazra'ah, leaving three persons wounded.

Clashes Near Kuwaiti Embassy

NC280912 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Tension continues to prevail along the Burj al-Barajinah combat lines, where intermittent fighting involving the use of rockets, artillery shells, and machineguns is taking place. Sniper fire has extended toward the roads leading to the Kuwaiti Embassy, the southern entrance to Sabra, the Riyad al-Sulh Palace, and Al-Rasul al-A'zam mosque. These roads are considered to have been cut off.

Battles Reerupt at Camps

NC281122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Tension reerupted along the combat lines of the Burj al-Barajinah camp at noon today. Rocket and machinegun fire is being exchanged in the area. The Fifth Section of the Amal Movement's Military Council has accused external sides of shelling the camp and areas around it in an attempt to exacerbate tension. Meanwhile, a source with the Palestinian Salvation Front pointed out that the Burj al-Barajinah camp has been coming under shellfire since midday and that the Shatila camp is now coming under sniper fire. The source added that 10 people have been wounded in Burj al-Barajinah and their condition requires that they be transferred to hospitals.

'Resistance' Attacks in South; Militiamen 'Killed'

NC271808 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1700 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] This morning national resistance men detonated an explosive charge while a Lahd militia foot patrol was proceeding along the main road to Rshaf town. This was followed by a rocket and machinegun attack. A vehicle belonging to the militia was damaged and a number of militiamen were either killed or wounded during the operation. Resistance men used rockets and machineguns to attack a militia position in Yatar hills at dawn today. A 20-minute clash ensued, in which several of the personnel manning the position were wounded.

Israeli Jets Overfly South, Beirut 28 May

NC280917 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes flying over the south, the mountain, and the capital, broke the sound barrier twice at 1130 and 1150 today.

Carbomb Claims Former Shi'ite Army Official

NC281224 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] An explosive charge placed under the car of 'Abd al-Amir Mansur, alias Abu Sati', was detonated in Al-Qusaybah, Al-Nabatiyah Province. Mansur was killed and Muhammad Mahdi, who was accompanying him, was wounded. The victim was a former official in the so-called Shi'ite army formed by Israel.

Al-Asad Meets With Greek Officials in Athens

For Athens and Damascus reportage on the 3-day visit to Greece by President Hafiz al-Asad, including his meetings with Greek President Sartzetakis and Prime Minister Papandreou, see the Greece section of the 27 May Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Newspapers Comment on Thatcher Visit to Israel

Charge of 'Collusion'

JN240550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 24 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary headlined "Britain and the Policy of Backing Israel's Expansionist Plans," the newsaper *AL-THAWRAH* says: Margaret Thatcher today begins the first visit a British prime minister has ever paid to the Zionist entity. It is no coincidence that this visit takes place at a time when Washington is witnessing intensive consultations between U.S. and Zionist officials to coordinate plans for aggression against the Arab nation because Britain is not far from these consulations once we take into consideration the British collusion in the recent U.S. aggression against Libya.

This British policy stems from a secret colonialist malice toward Arabs and from an old conspiratorial British role that paved the way to establishing the racist Zionist entity on part of Arab territory in Palestine.

Britain played a principal executive role in the usurpation of Arab territory and the establishment of Israel on it. Moreover, Britain is the author of the Balfour Declaration which gave the Zionists a false claim to Arab territory. It was Britain which exploited its mandate in Palestine and used its forces on Palestinian territory to sponsor, protect, and implement the Zionist usurpation plan and to open the door for Jewish emigration to Palestine in order to replace Arabs after expelling and dislodging them from their homeland.

AL-THAWRAH adds: By escalating her provocations and defying Arab feelings by visiting the Zionist entity and by persisting in demonstrating her subservience to U.S. and Israeli policy, Margaret Thatcher cannot restore the illusions of the crumbled British empire and the British influence that has withered and turned into mere black pages of a dark colonialist history that was vanquished by the struggling peoples' will.

The only thing achieved by Thatcher is that she has relinquished British sovereignty and turned Britain into a follower and implementer of U.S. policy. She is today doing more than that. She is turning Britain into a tool in Zionist hands. Hence, it can be said that Thatcher's government has robbed Britain of its political sovereignty and placed it under U.S. and Zionist hegemony. This position will certainly not be in the interest of Britain or its relations with Arabs. Likewise, it will not compensate the Conservative Party for its losses in recent local elections nor will it help avert a large defeat in future elections because the Conservative government's subservience to U.S. and Zionist policy will be a direct reason for coming political and economic defeats.

It might be useful in this regard to remember what [former] British Prime Minister Anthony Eden reaped as a result of his subservience to U.S. policy and his participation in the tripartite aggression against the Arab people in Egypt in 1956. His fate is a lesson Thatcher should have heeded while escalating her hostile policy toward Arabs and while falling in the lap of imperialism and Zionism.

Real Aim of Visit Unknown

JN250532 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 25 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-BA'TH* devotes its editorial to the new coordination among the partners in aggression and expansion. Under the headline "Thatcher, U.S. Envoy to Israel," *AL-BA'TH* says: Margaret Thatcher began a visit to Israel yesterday amid contradictory reports about the real aim of her visit to the occupied territory and in the wake of denials that she is carrying new proposals or secret initiatives concerning the Middle East problem. This visit is the first of its kind by a British prime minister since the usurpation of Palestine and the establishment of the Zionist entity.

AL-BA'TH adds: Thatcher, who is very far from representing British public opinion or Europe, has been able during her term in office to prove Britain's subservience to U.S. decisionmaking, which controls her emotions and practices. She was the first to officially join the star wars program despite strong British popular opposition to this step, which will bring them the disasters of war and destruction. She was the first to support the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah through Britain's actual participation in this aggression by allowing U.S. planes to take off from British bases to attack Libya. Moreover, Mrs Thatcher was the only European official to join the anti- Syria campaigns of confusion and the attempts to implicate Syria in so-called international terrorism. Her campaign climaxed in issuing a decision against our diplomats in the Syrian Embassy in London.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: Thatcher's strange visit can only be viewed as one by a U.S. envoy with the aim of coordinating within the framework of looking for a means to fill the vacuum that the United States claims exists in the region. Surely the search for peace will not be one of the visit's aims. Are Thatcher's Britain and Israel not partners in the star wars program?

Visit Serves U.S. Plans

JN281030 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0848 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 28 May (SANA) — The newspaper *AL-BA'TH* affirms in today's editorial that the British prime minister's visit to occupied Palestine will not help solve the present crisis in the region, as Thatcher claimed, but will further complicate it because the visit gives full support to Israel's policy of aggression and expansion. Under the headline "Thatcher's Visit Backs Policy of Aggression and Expansion," the paper says: Although Thatcher's visit to occupied Palestine has not brought anything new, it has served what the U.S. Administration wants to impose on the Arabs.

The paper adds: The U.S. Administration has paved the way for Thatcher's visit with a series of provocative, terrorist acts against the Arabs, beginning with the barbarian military attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah and ending with the rabid campaign against Syria in an attempt to blackmail it and divert it from its principled pan-Arab line concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* affirms: The imperialist and Zionist forces are miscalculating once again. These attempts will only make Syria and the Arab nation more determined to build their intrinsic power in order to confront the aggressors and consequently find a just, lasting solution that will restore full rights.

'U.S. Envoy' to Region

JN260627 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 26 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on Thatcher's visit to the enemy entity, *TISHRIN* says: Sources concerned with Thatcher's visit to Israel have attached great importance to this visit. Shim'on Peres has described the visit as historic. The importance given to the visit stems more from the British past than the British future in the region, because this is the first visit by such a high-ranking official to Israel. Thatcher herself has played up this importance, hoping she would acheive some success in her humble mission. Although Thatcher has not clearly explained her mission, still it has taken place under conditions and circumstances that are clearly significant to the Middle East.

The paper adds: Thatcher equated between Britain's friends in the region when she publicly announced that by her visit she is honoring both Israel and the Arabs. However, Thatcher has ignored Britain's historic responsibility for the dangerous consequences resulting from establishing the Zionist entity despite Britain's complete knowledge of the leaders of Hagana and Stern gangs with whom Thatcher will hold talks. These Zionist leaders committed bestial crimes not only against the Arabs but also against the British. In fact, some of them are banned from entering British territory. Thatcher has also ignored the side which opposes just peace, rejects withdrawal, and does not recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, although Thatcher hereself referred to these rights on her arrival in Jerusalem. But if we had investigated the reasons why Thatcher ignored these points, we would have excused her. After all, Thatcher was preceeded to the region by the U.S. bombers. The Iron Lady has willingly chosen to be soft and to serve as an international envoy for the United States. She headed those Europeans who enthusiastically supported the Tokyo summit decisions, which raised the slogan of striking at the Arabs on the pretext of searching for terrorism in their territories instead of searching for the causes of this terrorism, sponsoring just peace, and approving an international conference with the participation of the USSR side and thus preventing terrorism and counterterrorism.

TISHRIN concludes: The Arabs, who could not obtain anything despite their ties with Washington, will not obtain anything through a British intermediary such as Thatcher, who has come to the region as the high commissioner of the United States. Thatcher does not possess anything other than bias toward Israel. Furthermore, Thatcher has behaved toward the Syrian diplomats in a manner that has not been witnessed in any other Western state.

Visit Hampers Lebanese Accord

JN250900 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0808 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 25 May (SANA) — In its commentary today, *TISHRIN* links the arrival of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the occupied land with the mobilization of forces that stand to benefit from hampering Lebanese national accord in the hope of destroying all what has been achieved to rescue Lebanon. The newspaper says: It seems that the climate of Camp David alone was not sufficient to cover up the British role in the region and Thatcher's visit to the Zionist state, which was planted among the Arabs through aggression and usurpation. The newspaper affirms that the forces that are organizing normalization and seek to impose it on Arab public opinion deemed it necessary to fabricate a resounding event, such as the explosion in the situation in Lebanon and Mubarak's campaign from Cairo — take your hands off Lebanon — at a time when Egyptian mercenaries were being apprehended for carrying out the explosions in East Beirut. Meanwhile, 'Arafat is shedding tears in Tunis over the refugee camps while reports speak of an agreement he concluded with sides that oppose accord and under which he smuggled his men into Lebanon to fuel sedition.

The newspaper explains that those who peddle normalization seek to entrench this course, not merely by taking a series of steps, but also by forcing the Arab nation to be the sole, helpless witness to this perjury. The paper says that it was no accident that Lebanon was chosen to be the arena for sedition. Lebanon is said to represent a soft spot for Syria, which embodies nationalist Arab public opinion. This would embarrass Syria and hold it responsible for not achieving accord in Lebanon and for the shedding of blood as a result of the 'Arafatist-Egyptian sedition in the refugee camps. According to the hopes of those who peddle normalization, all this would lessen Syria's ability to administer the battle against Camp David and the course of normalization with the Arab nation's enemy. The newspaper concludes by saying that Syria is very experienced in fighting such complicated battles. The only thing that worries Syria is the fear that its natural allies in Lebanon might become ensnared in traps that were set principally for them.

'Clear Message' to Arabs

JN270930 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 27 May (SANA) — In a comment today, the newspaper *TISHRIN* says: Thatcher's official visit to the

Zionist entity is one of the salient features of the premeditated escalation of tension in the region and of pushing hotbeds of tension toward conflagration.

The paper explains that this visit, which comes when the region and the world are experiencing delicate circumstances, carries aggressive signs and colonialist ideas with new methods and means. The paper believes that the visit is an exposed deal for Britain to receive payment from the Zionist lobby in Europe and the United States in return for it's stand toward the recent aggression against Libya and the coming aggression against the obstacle, Syria.

The paper reveals the objective of this visit, saying that it is a clear message to the Arab nation confirming the joint interests between Britain and the Zionist enemy. The paper stresses that Syria takes into consideration all that takes place in the circles of the aggressive alliance; that it calls on the Arab brothers to be aware of the dangers against them, close ranks, unify stands and potential, and direct them against the danger threatening their entity, existence, and history.

British Embassy To Stop Granting Visas for Syrians

JN232054 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
2025 GMT 23 May 86

[Text]The British Government today announced that its embassy in Damascus has decided to stop [as heard] its consular services and granting entry visas to Syrian citizens in retaliation for the expulsion of three British diplomats from Syria without reason. An assistant secretary at the British Foreign Office announced this decision in the House of Commons today, adding that the consular services will remain suspended until the British diplomatic representation in Damascus returns to normal.

It was announced in London that the procedures for Syrians to acquire visas will take more time because applications will be sent to London for review. It was also announced that Syrians should apply for visas even if they will be staying in Britain less than 24 hours. It will be recalled that Damascus expelled three British diplomats in retaliation for the expulsion of three Syrian diplomats from London after they refused to be questioned over attempts to blow up an Israeli plane.

Husayn's Damascus Talks Termed 'Extremely Important'

JN250613 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 25 May 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] The third Syrian-Jordanian summit was held Saturday evening in a closed meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and King Husayn at the presidential palace. The meeting continued for a long time and was interrupted by a banquet in honor of the Jordanian monarch attended by senior officials from both countries.

The two leaders discussed bilateral relations, coordination between the two sides in all fields, general Arab issues, new developments in the region, and a number of issues of common concern.

An informed source here told us that this meeting is extremely important. Its results will materialize in a practical manner on the ground, notwithstanding trial ballons being released around it. The basic points are essential and the starting points are very close.

Maj Gen Al-Farusi Reported Killed in Bombings

NC241409 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Paris, 24 May (MENA) — The Paris-based magazine *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH* cites reliable Lebanese sources as saying that Major General Mustafa al-Farusi, commander of Syrian forces in north Lebanon, was among those killed during the recent explosions in Syrian towns.

In its issue to be published Monday the magazine says that reports from Tripoli assert that Maj Gen al-Farusi has not been seen in the city since the incidents took place.

The magazine adds that, according to the same reports, confrontations still continue between Syrian forces and the militias in Tripoli and the Al-Biqa'.

Israeli Participation in SDI Threatens Middle East

JN250701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 25 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* comments on Israel's participation in the star wars program and the threats this aggressive step poses to the Arab nation. *AL-THWARAH* says: Israel's participation in the U.S. star wars program constitutes a new step in the escalating imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation, because this participation will provide Israel with modern U.S. technology and give it a military superiority over the Arabs, coupled this time with an aggressive strategic cover. Certainly, this dangerous development in U.S.-Israeli relations will increase the tension in the Middle East and prompt Israel to commit large-scale military adventures.

The paper adds: Israel's participation in star wars will create extremely dangerous regional and international developments in the Middle East. The results will be more wars of mass destruction; hence, world public opinion's concern over this participation and its clear warning against its negative repercussions on world peace and security. The world obviously realizes that this decision is an open U.S. attempt to transfer the horrible arms race to the region and to expose it to future dangers.

AL-THAWRAH notes that this does not obviate the assertion that the Arabs must understand this threat in an accurate, realistic manner and think seriously of ways and means to foil this U.S.-Israeli plan and prevent it from realizing its dangerous aims.

Thatcher Interviewed on Middle East Issues; Comments

West Bank Elections; Talks

TA271925 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1825 GMT 27 May 86

[Interview with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by correspondent Yoram Ronen "this morning;" place not given — in English]

[Text] [Thatcher] It's been a very firm message from all the people I have met in Israel, that Israel doesn't wish to be an occupying power in any way. What she does wish to have, a wish which I fully understand and support, is peace, which is not peace unless it has security with it, and that is what Israel is interested in, not in being an occupying power.

[Ronen] Did you get this message also from Vice Premier Shamir?

[Thatcher] I think it is generally felt that this is the view of Israeli people.

[Ronen] Madame Prime Minister, Defense Minister Rabin rejected your proposal to hold direct elections for mayors in the West Bank. Do you see the elections in the West Bank as an eventual step for self-determination?

[Thatcher] I think there are two questions here: whether mayors in the West Bank could be elected, which was a question we were discussing. They were as you know, I believe in 1976. The second one is if the PLO do not totally reject terrorism and renounce it, as I was trying to persuade them to do, and do not recognize UN Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist, then if you want to get negotiations going you have to get some people who truly represent Palestinians. You cannot have true negotiations without having people who truly represent the Palestinian people and what alternative way is there of finding such representatives? It may be that elections of mayors is one way, it may be that there are other indirect ways through people in the West Bank being members of the Jordanian Parliament, and maybe because of them one day being elected.

[Ronen] Will you make another try, another effort to bring PLO or Palestinian people to London to try in this way to accelerate the talks?

[Thatcher] I have always made my conditions for talking to the PLO quite clear: You renounce terrorism and you recognize UN Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist. If we got that then we would have a whole new situation and it would have to be made effective. Obviously, it's not enough just to say you renounce terrorism, you have to effectively stop it. We would have a whole new situation. I was trying to do that. We were not successful, but you know, you do not give up, you do sometimes try again; if you cannot find one way you will have to try to find another.

[Ronen] And that will be the message that you will give to King Husayn?

[Thatcher] Oh yes, indeed. Indeed, we would all like negotiations to be started. I believe Israel would, and obviously the people in the West Bank and in Gaza would, and it is necessary also to give them some hope through the efforts of other nations to see what we can do to help the negotiating process. It is not for us to determine what results those people would come to through negotiations. That is a matter for them.

[Ronen] Madame Prime Minister, thank you very much, bon voyage, and happy landing.

[Thatcher] Thank you very much through you to all the people of Israel for the marvelously warm welcome I have had. I shall remember it all my life. Thank you.

Call for Negotiations

JN231456 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1430 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher has stated that she will not carry any proposals to resolve the Middle East problem. She added that a peaceful solution should be reached through negotiations between Jordan's King Husayn and the Palestinians on one hand and Israel on the other. The British prime minister called on each party to recognize the other. In a televised interview with the U.S. television network CNN on the eve of her visit to Israel, Mrs Thatcher said peaceful negotiations should take place within a framework to be supported by the international community.

Mrs Thatcher touched on the chemical arms race. She said that if the USSR does not stop manufacturing and storing chemical weapons, the Western countries should manufacture their own chemical weapons to deter the USSR.

Abba Eban Remarks

TA240810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0705 GMT 24 May 86

[Interview with Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Abba Eban by Gid'on Remez; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Remez] Mr Eban, on the face of it, it would seem that mutual visits by prime ministers are routine events in the life of countries. However, this routine has taken 38 years to take place between us and Britain. Should this visit then be regarded as overcoming past tensions or is it only a certain political constellation that has brought Israel and Britain close to each other?

[Eban] The primacy of this visit is a chronological fact that cannot be ignored. On the other hand, I would not advise attaching too much importance to this primacy since insofar as there has been a change it took place a few years before Mrs Thatcher rose to power. For example, I believe that the fact that Harold Wilson did not visit Israel during his tenure as prime minister is meaningless as far as his attitude and positions — which were no less forthcoming and sympathetic than those of Mrs Thatcher — are concerned. Personally, I would from time to time ask Harold

Wilson and Callaghan: Why do you not visit us during your tenures? The answer was never of an ideological nature but rather of a bureaucratic one. As said, Mrs Thatcher has overcome this obstacle. Other Arab and pro-Arab obstacles have also been overcome by this visit. I presume that both Mrs Thatcher and her predecessors have had thoughts about the importance of the Arab interests. Indeed, the primacy is a fact and we may rejoice in it but I do not think it entails a change.

[Remez] It seems that in the last few years the bitter tensions toward treacherous Albion, which in the last years of its mandate here reneged on earlier commitments, have gradually dissipated and recognition of Britain as a mentor that bequeathed us a rich heritage such as the reign of law and respect for human rights has increased. Are our relations really twofold?

[Eban] Yes, and they always have been. The history of relations between the Jewish people and Britain, between the State of Israel and Britain, is a very dramatic and romantic one with all the ups and downs a romance involves. Britain trained the world to regard the Jews as a people deeply rooted in the history of Eretz Yisra'el and Britain cannot be deprived of this right. It is against this background that high tension was created when Britain turned its back on those values and was dragged into an anti-Zionist policy that went beyond all facts and logic. After all, Ernest Bevin's hostility does not only run against our interests but also contradicts British tradition. Generally, Britain does not adopt such extreme and rigid positions. Therefore, there have been ups and downs. Also, in 1956 and 1957 there was a military alliance, so to speak, between us. Nothing unites countries in dispute more than a common enemy. Through his hostility both toward Britain and Israel, Al-Nasir created a partership. However, this was a coerced partnership, although from that point onward Britain stopped ignoring Israel's existence.

[Remez] How did the breakthrough really come about? How did we really reach a situation of allies and equal partners with the British? Did they really treat us as such openly in the past?

[Eban] Not necessarily. The cooperation during the Sinai campaign is not such a positive chapter in the development of Israeli-British relations, first and foremost because there was a feeling of uneasiness and guilt on their part. The British hung on to us out of a certain lack of respect, as an excuse and an alibi; this was rather a lame excuse, as if they had been caught red-handed and had dragged us into it, with the absurd story that they were coming to separate the rivals. Therefore, they regard this chapter as a failure. It is interesting to note that in our talks they hardly mention it because they do not identify with it.

It should be pointed out, however, that in 1967 Britain was a very sympathetic element. I remember my meeting with Wilson during the darkest hours of the crisis during the waiting period before the war. He encouraged the United States to identify with us. He issued a declaration, before the Americans did, about the aggressive and illegal nature of Al-Nasir's blockade. He encouraged Britain to arm itself in the midst of the war; Britain also joined our successful efforts at the Security Council to block the onslaught on us, the attempt by the Soviets and the Arabs to drive us out of the territories without, before, and in the absence of conditions of peace. Along with the Americans, the British laid the foundation to Resolution 242 — incidentally, Britain is the official sponsor of the resolution — which does not exactly call for a return to the previous borders just as it does not rule this out. In other words, this flexibility is their doing.

[Remez] It seems that on some points we initially find ourselves opposed to the British but ultimately we acquiesce. I can also recall the fact that the British were the only ones who voted against Kurt Waldheim's candidacy to the post of secretary general of the United Nations based on the argument that having served in the Wermacht is reason enough to disqualify a person from filling such a position. Resolution 242 is today a cornerstone of our policy: Is that because of the British experience?

[Eban] No, this does not apply to 242. We played a very active role in the formulation of 242 because this was the only way to prevent any other alternative; Resolution 242 is really a positive point in our relations. My great teacher of Zionism, Chaim Weizmann, who was very influenced by British diplomatic tradition once told me the following: If there is a document which is 30 percent positive, put those 30 percent in your pocket and argue about the rest. He went on to say, with foresight, the Arab position is that if a document is 90 percent in their favor they throw everything away because of the missing 10 percent. This is what British empiricism is all about, to live within the possible.

Moreover, if we take our eyes off the Israel-Arabs-Britain triangle for a moment and center on the bilateral issue then we find a great renaissance. First of all, Britain is our main trade partner reaching a volume of $1 billion at present. Also, there is a great cultural poximity, some affinity of feelings. The almost subconscious attitude of Israelis to look for precedents and British examples when something goes wrong — that is not how it would have been dealt with by Britain, it is inconceivable that behavior in the House of Parliament would be similar to that in our Knesset, it is inconceivable that the ruling of a commission of inquiry would have been dismissed in such a way — is to some extent complimentary. In my opinion, Israelis sometimes idealize as well as resent British policy and tend to appreciate British society and style.

[Remez] Still, it seems that despite the easygoing relations between the two countries at present several timebombs are ticking in the background that are not too troubling because of the current conditions and constellation. Britain was very furious about Israel's arms supplies to Argentina. Now, however, the Falkland crisis has died down and the issue has been struck off the agenda. The British arms embargo is still in effect although we do not want to buy large quanitities of weapons from them and the same holds true about their oil. In other words, is this a temporary situation or are relations really developing in a good, stable, and prolonged direction?

[Eban] I think the empiric approach will be embraced. There are some serious problems stemming from Britain's discrimination against us. The fact is not just that they are not selling us weapons but that British arms sales to the Arabs have reached astronomic records in the last 2 years and with the encouragement of Mrs Thatcher. From a very inferior position as an arms supplier to Third World countries it has become the third arms supplier to them, through $5 billion in profits from their arms deal with the

Saudis. As noted, since we do not need these weapons this is a question of principle rather than an urgent dispute. In my opinion, the day will come when they will sell us weapons. I believe it is better to speak with them about reality than about principles. If instead of telling them to lift the embargo we asked them to sell us a submarine or a missile system, I think the situation would change.

[Remez] Will Mrs Thatcher's firm position against terrorism, including Arab terrorism, on the one hand, and the blow she was dealt when the attempt to confer with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation failed, on the other, categorically and dramatically change the British position on a solution of this problem or was this merely a temporary crisis that will actually not change their fundamental stance?

[Eban] I would like to separate the two questions. As far as terrorism is concerned, I think Mrs Thatcher will adhere to her determined and steadfast position. For every dozen Israelis killed in a terrorist attack the British have lost hundreds and thousands of people. They experienced very trying times, such as during the explosion in such a so-called holy place as Harrods in London. In addition, Mrs Thatcher has a quality that endears her to Israelis: They like people with a rough and somewhat rebellious personality; people who say what they think and who think what they say and do not consider obstacles; people who do not try to appease the whole world.

On the second point, I do not think she regrets her efforts to attain a breakthrough on the Palestinian question. She argues that she behaved candidly. Incidentally, it is hard for me to criticize her for believing that Milhim and Khuri would accept her scenario: This is not the first time in her life that she believed what somebody else told her. Some may ask: Why did she have to know who Milhim and Khuri are? On this point, Husayn actually misled her, perhaps candidly, too. My impression is that when she thinks about this problem she tells herself: Let us assume that I had succeeded and these influential Palestinians had overcome the barrier and begun talking moderately and accepted the U.S. conditions; I would have brought about a change which the Americans would not have been able to overlook. Because the attempt failed, this time around she will hesitate. If Jordan came forth with such a proposal I think she would be more careful and meticulous about it. She has what all her predecessors lacked, a tendency to concentrate on the international arena and not just on the socioeconomic problems that trouble British governments. Were she to see a chance to promote this process and thaw the stalemate, I think she is sufficiently ambitious to go ahead. However, she will not do that if she does not receive a signal or invitation from both of the sides, or at least from one of them.

'Leftists' Apply Pressure

TA260740 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 26 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Leftist circles in the territories have been applying heavy pressure on the Palestinian personalities invited to meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher not to come to the meeting.

Last night, the "national institutions" issued an announcement calling for a boycott of the British prime minister for helping the United States launch its attack against Libya.

The announcement also attacked the personalities that plan to meet with Thatcher for joining the Jordanian campaign of suppressing the Palestinians. Our correspondent notes that at the time the National Guidance Committee hid behind the title of "national institutions."

Evidently due to pressure by the leftist circles, several of the guests have decided to present the British prime minister with a message the gist of which is a protest against British policy in the Middle East, particularly its support for the U.S. raid on Libya. The message will also urge Thatcher to renew the invitation to the joint Jordanian-PLO delegation to London.

Some of the people who have been invited refused to sign the manifesto, arguing that it is harmful, discourteous, and turns them into a delegation whereas the invitations were personal. The initiators of the manifesto are 'Arafat supporters, while its opponents are identified as Jordanian supporters. This morning, the guests will confer in East Jerusalem to work out a final position on the message.

Our correspondent notes that the original guest list bore a PLO character, while the proportion of Jordan supporters among them was minimal. Later, changes were introduced to raise the proportion of the pro-Jordanian element, but the personalities who were relied upon to bolster the camp of Jordan's supporters did not support King Husayn's moves against 'Arafat, which followed his great programmatic speech.

The guests are: Ousted Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa; member of the joint delegation Fayiz Abu Rahmah and journalist Zuhayr al-Rayyis — both of them also from Gaza; from Hebron — former Mayor Mustafa al-Natshah; from Bethlehem — Mayor Ilyas Frayj; and from Nabulus — Deputy Mayor 'Izzat ('Alul), and Basil Kan'an.

Remarks on Thatcher Meeting

GF270802 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 May (WAKH) — Mustafa al-Natshah [deposed mayor of Hebron] has noted that his meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was good. He told the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* that Thatcher was all the time listening closely to what was said, yet he expressed reservation as to whether this meeting will yield positive results at present. He said: "We exert every effort to express our views on such occasions in front of everybody." On the other hand [Fayiz] Abu Rahmah, one of the Palestinian dignitaries in the occupied territories who attended the meeting, said that the meeting was good and that Thatcher promised to help the Palestinian people acquire their rights. He said: "Thatcher got a clear idea about the situation in the occupied territories from Palestinian sources and this was not confined to Israeli sources. This is quite good."

The paper also quoted Hanna Sanyurah [of East Jerusalem] as saying that the conferees asked Thatcher to work in the direction of reviving the peace process and to let the Palestinian people's representative take part in this process, which is the PLO. *AL-ITTIHAD* said that Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj was among the eight dignitaries who conferred with Thatcher at the British Consulate building in East Jerusalem. The paper said that he refused to sign a petition which the dignitaries presented to Thatcher during the meeting. According to the paper, Frayj said that he refuses to sign it and that he prefers to verbally discuss matters with Thatcher. He refused to explain this position.

Controversy Surrounds Charges Against Shin Bet

Cabinet 'Dispute' Created

TA260410 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] ABC TV has reported that the senior official that the attorney general wants to put on trial is the head of the Shin Bet government security service, Avraham Shalon. The ABC network's report stated that Professor Zamir wants to try the head of Shin Bet on suspicion that, in their reports, he along with other leading Shin Bet officials withheld the truth in connection with the bus No 300 affair 2 years ago.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami recalls that the affair involved a terrorist hijacking of a bus en route to Ashqelon. The security forces' takeover of the bus resulted in the death of two terrorists, while two others were shown taken off the bus alive but were subsequently reported dead. Our correspondent recalls that two commissions of inquiry were established and an IDF officer, Brigadier General Yitzhaq Mordekhay, was court-martialed for the affair but was found not guilty. The attorney general had demanded that the Shin Bet investigate five employees on the matter; three of them were reprimanded. However, ABC also reports that the attorney general has recently reached the conclusion that Shin Bet head Avraham Shalom and other Shin Bet officials had covered up the truth, which is sufficient grounds to try them.

According to the report, the Cabinet opposed the attorney general's demand and a dispute ensued in the Israeli political echelon.

Senior government officials told our political correspondent last night that the subject was debated by the Inner Cabinet members, in accordance with government regulations because this is a security matter. The debate was exhaustive and all the necessary legal measures were taken. The sources noted that the issue has nothing to do with curtailment of the attorney general's authority.

Our correspondent has also learned that the attorney general had asked the police inspector general to open an investigation of the affair 10 days ago, but the latter went abroad and is not due back until next week.

Shin Bet Head Suspected

TA271643 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] One of the attorney general's allegations against the head of the Shin Bet is that he himself gave the order to kill the two terrorists who were captured alive during the takeover of the hijacked bus. According to the allegations, he also acted in such a way as to lead the different inquiry commissions to reach the conclusion that he was not the one who gave the order. He is therefore suspected of systematically, and with premeditation, influencing his subordinates in the Shin Bet to give false testimony in order to cover up his actions, of concealing evidence connected to the investigation, and of influencing the Shin Bet representative in the Zore'a Commission to conceal evidence pertaining to the investigation. He is also suspected of appointing to the Zore'a Commission a Shin Bet representative associated with him and of influencing this representative to direct the commission's investigation in order to attain what he wanted.

Our correspondent reports that the attorney general is not seeking an investigation into the killing of the terrorists on the bus, but rather of the attempts to hide information during the ivestigation of the incident. Our correspondent also notes that so far the versions of the Shin Bet or the person who heads it have not been made public.

Issue Added to Tahiya Motion

TA261021 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] The Tahiya Faction has added to its original no-confidence motion the action taken by the attorney general against the head of the Shin Bet. The first motion expresses no-confidence in the Cabinet over its handling of the antiracism bill. The motion will be debated by the Knesset tomorrow.

Charges of Cover-up Rejected

TA271733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has angrily rejected charges from the left-wing opposition that the government attempted to cover up the affair of the security service chief who is suspected of suppressing evidence following the death of two Arabs in the Ashqelon bus hijack 2 years ago. Four opposition parties, three on the left and one on the right, had submitted motions of no-confidence on delays in the passing of the antiracism bill, but in the last day or 2, they added to their motions the issue of the security service. From the Knesset, Jack Katzenell reports:

Yosi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement, Me'ir Wilner of the Communists, and Victor Shemtov of MAPAM accused the government of trying to subvert the course of justice. But Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the Knesset owes a vote of thanks to the security service and its head, who devote their lives to the war against terrorism, working day and night in complete anonymity. They have saved the lives of hundreds, if not thousands, of Israelis, he said. He accused the media of prejudging the case, and said the man who is maligned cannot even defend himself because he has taken a vow of secrecy. Peres said the Inner Cabinet is responsible for the security of the state, and if it thinks that a police investigation will damage that security, it must say so to the attorney general. However, no attempt had been made, the prime minister said, to pressure the attorney general to change his mind, and none would be made.

No-Confidence Motions Rejected

TA271927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The Knesset has rejected the no-confidence motions submitted against the government on the issues of the Shin Bet affair and the antiracism bill. This is reported by our correspondent Shalom Oren.

Investigation May Reach Leaders

TA271411 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1346 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The suspicions against the Shin Bet director not only include a concealment of facts during the investigation of the No 300 bus affair, but also concern his involvement in the incident during which the two terrorists were killed. Sources in the political establishment today expressed concern that the investigation into the senior official affair might reach the political echelon, that is, Prime Minister Peres and Vice Prime Minister Shamir.

Minister 'Ezer Weizman was the only Inner Cabinet member to defend the attorney general yesterday, saying that unless a compromise formula is found, Professor Zamir's recommendation must be followed. This is reported by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel.

Peres Refused Zamir Deal

TA281019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] In an apparent defense of his position, it was disclosed overnight that Professor Zamir proposed to the prime minister several weeks ago that an investigation could have been avoided if the security service head had been dismissed. The premier, it is understood, refused the offer.

Attorney General Notes Pressure

TA271500 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Attorney General Prof Yitzhaq Zamir says the Shin Bet director affair is the most serious and difficult one to face the state since its establishment. He said that extremely heavy pressure has been exerted on him ever since he stepped into office, but that he is used to it and can withstand it.

Eli Kulas, head of the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee, replied that he wants Professor Zamir to tell him the kind of pressure exerted on him. He announced that if there has been such pressure, he will convene the committee to discuss it. Today the committee discussed Prime Minister Peres' refusal to brief it about the Shin Bet director affair. Chairman Kulas said that the committee has decided not to remove the issue from its agenda, but that it will attempt to obtain the information via other channels in order to hold the discussion. He also said that Finance Minister Moshe Nisim's comments to the committee, to the effect that the rule of law is not in danger, contradict comments he heard yesterday from Professor Zamir. Eli Kulas reiterated that he stands firmly behind the attorney general, despite the fact that Likud ministers and his Likud colleagues have claimed that he does not know all the facts. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that Mr Kulas met the Knesset speaker this morning and complained about the prime minister's refusal to appear before the committee. Speaker Hilel said that the prime minister cannot be forced to provide information to the committee.

Politicians' Stances

TA280730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban, supports an investigation into the Shin Bet affair. However, he does say that frameworks should be proposed that will not be exposed to public opinion and the communications media every day. He thinks such frameworks exist within the legal system.

Minister Amnon Rubinstein has expressed opposition to diverting the discussion of the affair to paths that do not deal with suspicions about covering up evidence. He also supports a continuation of the investigation and says this may be done as part of a secret police investigation at the senior level. Rubinstein believes another way to help clarify the affair would be a secret inquiry commission that would be given the authority to interrogate witnesses. Minister Rubinstein was speaking on our "This Morning" program.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami has learned that Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir tried at length to persuade the attorney general not to demand an investigation into the affair. Mr Shamir thinks the demand to have the matter investigated is harming the security and legal establishments.

Our correspondent on police affairs has learned that Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev met recently with the Shin Bet head and the attorney general. No details have been reported.

Justice Minister Comments

TA270517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i says that while the attorney general is within his rights in deciding what action to take regarding an investigation of the senior official, he thinks that Yitzhaq Zamir should take into consideration the security aspects of the matter. The minister of justice was speaking to reporter Alan Ben-'Ami.

[Begin recording][Ben-'Ami] Mr Moda'i, can you tell us exactly how do you see the position of the attorney general as minister of justice with regard to the investigation he's called for into the senior official?

[Moda'i] Well, the way he does it, he feels he is performing his duty. It is certainly his authority; there is no doubt. He could take into consideration security considerations, but it's up to him.

[Ben-'Ami] How do you reply to people who say that security considerations can sometimes be a nice phrase to cover up things that were better aired and brought into the open?

[Moda'i] It depends from the particular case. There are cases where security is equal and even superior, because before life — well before life — justice comes.

[Ben-'Ami] And in this particular case?

[Moda'i] I do not comment on this particular case. [end recording]

Commentator Views Peres Stand

TA271620 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 27 May 86 p 1

[Military correspondent Alex Fishman commentary: "From the Shin Bet Head to the Prime Minister"]

[Text] If the senior official, the head of the Shin Bet, did indeed receive approval for each of his actions, then we are faced not with an affair of "the senior official," but with a completely different matter in the style of the U.S. Watergate affair. According to reports on ABC television, it appears evidence has been found that indicates that the senior official allegedly perpetrated the following violations: influencing others to give false testimony, withholding evidence, and tampering with testimony. If the senior official received approval to carry out the criminal acts that the attorney general suspects of him, then at the same time the only body authorized to give or withhold such approval for the senior official's activity is the Inner Cabinet or, more precisely, the official's direct superior, namely the prime minister himself. As recalled, the prime minister in 1984 was Yitzhaq Shamir. If the senior official did receive approval for his action, then all those serious violations attributed to the senior official were perpetrated with the knowledge and approval of the former prime minister who, incidentally, will head the government in another few months. Therefore, when the current prime minister, Shim'on Peres, claims that facing us is an affair which, if revealed, could seriously harm the country's security, he actually means that this is an affair which, if revealed in its entirety, could cause a great deal of embarrassment to his coalition partner and to the Inner Cabinet members of Shamir's government. If so, what is the political logic behind Peres' steadfast stand in support of keeping the affair hushed up?

The answer to this question lies in the fact that hurling accusations on a matter like this would have a boomerang effect. The exposure of blunders in a sensitive security sphere under one government's responsibility necessarily brings with it the possibility that similar affairs under other governments will also be revealed.

The people who today can feel that have been cheated are those who played bit parts on the political chessboard: the members of the Zore'a Commission; the hundreds of military, police, and Shin Bet personnel who were interrogated; the state prosecutor, Attorney Blatman; and, of course, Major General Yitzhaq Mordekhay.

Editorials View Investigation

TA270729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 27 May 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *HA'ARETZ* comments that it would be nice if Avraham Shalom were to forestall the prime minister's decision and suspend himself out of a sense and understanding for what public conscience should be whispering in his ears. But if the Shin Bet head refrains from taking this step of his own free will, the prime minister will have to use his authority as the supreme authority over the service and instruct him to cease serving as the head of the service until the police investigation ends.

DAVAR writes that an institution such as the Shin Bet, which is assigned essential tasks, suffers damage from the very fact that it has been self-absorbed for a long time and that suspicions are roused without any investigation into their veracity. In the end, the question is one of norms. At first they were norms of behavior under pressure, with regard to prisoners of war. Later they were norms of behavior when confronting investigating bodies; finally they are norms of relations between the government and the legislative system, of which the attorney general is a part. In the current situation the main damage could result from evasion and a cover-up. In this situation, the Shin Bet head should also be interested in an investigation. When this occurs, it will be correct to stop public probing into the affair.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that the security of a state committed to the rule of law will not be assured by the disregard of illegality. If the general security services cannot stand a police probe of its chief executive officer, then let Mr Shalom step down and face the investigation as a private person. Such a move would spare the prime minister and his Inner Cabinet an extended agony, without undermining due process of law.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that just because of the burden of the task entrusted to it, no stain of suspicion of a planned campaign of deceit should be attached to the security service, whose raison d'etre is to fight external enemies, but which is suspected of an attempt to mislead and dupe an investigation system and Israeli security judgment. It is impossible as Me'ir Zore'a has said, to found true security on a lie. Such a stain and such suspicions cannot be cleansed other than through a police and judicial process as required in a law-abiding country, which is what we want our country to be — a country which the Shin Bet soldiers

will also regard as worthy of dedicating their days, their nights, and even their lives to.

Egyptian Sources Report Tabah Solution 'Very Close'

TA270600 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 May 86 p 1

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] A solution to the Israeli-Egyptian impasse in the Tabah talks is "very, very close," Egyptian sources said last night.

The sources, speaking after U.S. State Department legal adviser Abraham Sofaer had completed three days of talks in Cairo, seemed to indicate that Egypt had moved towards accepting one of the American proposals for a compromise on the formulation of the vital question which the Tabah arbitration panel will be asked to answer.

Sofaer was due back in Israel last night.

Israel Warns Syria To Stop Involvement in Terrorism

TA261654 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpt] Israel has warned Syria that it will not tolerate Syrian involvement in terrorist acts, an involvement that has been a reality in the past. This was stated today by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in a speech before students of the Higher Technological Institute in Haifa. Our correspondent Haviv Roger reports that Rabin pointed out that he takes a very serious view of the plan to attack the El Al plane, which was drawn by an official Syrian body.

[Begin recording] [Roger] Syria abets and assists terrorist activities. Despite the fact that both Syria and Libya support Abu Nidal's organization, the defense minister believes that the perpetrators of the attacks in Rome and Vienna set out from an area in Syrian territory and arrived at their destination via Belgrade. He takes a far more serious view of the attempt to attack an El Al plane in London.

[Rabin] I have solid grounds to believe that the attempt to attack the El Al plane in London was prepared and planned by a military intelligence body affiliated with the Syrian Army. In other words, unlike the case in Rome and Vienna, this case was not a matter of a country helping a terrorist organization. It was an attack planned by an official body of the Syrian state. This has forced us to point out, make plain, and warn against such activities.

We have not threatened with wars, we have just said that we will not tolerate this kind of terrorism coming from a state. It is still too early to assess the extent to which our warnings have had an effect. [end recording]

Israel-Jordan Agreement To Neutralize PLO Denied

TA250430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] An East Jerusalem magazine claims that Jordan and Israel have agreed on a policy to neutralize PLO influence in the territories. According to the English-language *AL-'AWDAH*, talks took place over the past few weeks. The purpose is to create a moderate leadership that would accept agreements between Jordan and Israel which would fall short of a full political settlement.

A high-ranking Israeli defense source said that if such coordination exists he knows nothing about it. The source told reporter Jerry Cheslow that such an agreement could be compared with the coming of the messiah.

Soldier, 4 Terrorists Killed in Security Zone Clash

TA241710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] An Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] soldier was killed today and another injured in a clash with a terrorist squad near Bint Jubayl in the security zone. Four terrorists were killed. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the incident occurred inside the security zone. The terrorists were armed and were apparently on their way to perpetrate an attack in the northern border area. Evidence at the site gives reason to believe that there were several others in the squad who were injured and subsequently fled.

Bomb Explodes in Roadside Shelter Near Ashqelon

TA250540 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0532 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] A bomb exploded at the roadside shelter for soldiers awaiting rides on the main road at the entrance to Ashqelon this morning. No one was hurt and no damage was caused. 'Ezra Yanuv reports that this is the third bomb planted at the entrance to Ashqelon over the past 6 months and so far there have never been any casualties.

Two Explosions, One Injury in Kefar Sava

TA250733 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0727 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] There were two explosions in Kefar Sava within 1 hour: At around 0930 [0630 GMT] a bomb exploded near a bus stop, slightly injuring one person. Less than an hour later, another explosion occurred near Sheshet Hayamim Street. This time, however, no one was hurt.

To recap, there were two explosions in Kefar Sava, but only one person was slightly injured. Let us recall that another explosion occurred this morning, but there no one was hurt.

Daniel arap Moi Meets African Leaders in Bujumbura

EA280930 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi last night in his hotel suite in Bujumbura held talks with Presidents Jean Baptiste Bnagaza of Burundi, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. The five leaders, who met all together, discussed the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] and other related issues. They are currently attending the extraordinary meeting of the PTA authority in Bujumbura. After their discussions President Moi said that the talks had been brotherly and that amicable decisions had been reached.

President Moi also held discussions with the leader of the Ethiopian delegation to the PTA summit, Mr Adis Tedla, who is the vice president of the National Committee for Central Planning. Mr Tedla gave President Moi a special message from the Ethiopian leader, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. He also briefed the Kenyan head of state on the reasons why Chairman Mengistu did not attend the summit. They also discussed matters of mutual interest to both Kenya and Ethiopia.

OATUU Leader Accuses OAU of 'Conspiracy'

AB221911 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Nairobi, May 22 (AFP) — James Denis Akumu, the embattled leader of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, has accused the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Secretariat of a "conspiracy" against his leadership of the pan-African trade union body.

The OATUU, specialized OAU agency of which Mr. Akumu has been secretary-general since 1973, split into factions for and against his continuing leadership at a congress in Accra, Ghana, early this year. Half its members then walked out and proclaimed their own OATUU.

In an attempt to resolve the split, a five-nation OAU "committee of wise men" met in Addis Ababa last week, but only heard from the dissenting faction. The OAU Secretariat said Mr. Akumu's faction had failed to turn up. As a result, both factions have been banned from speaking on behalf of the OATUU at the congress of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) next month in Geneva.

In a strongly-worded statement released here, Mr. Akumu denied being absent from the meeting — although, he said, he was only informed of it indirectly when it was already under way.

The OAU Secretariat had however informed dissenting factions from Senegal and Niger of the meeting, he said, accusing the Secretariat of "conspiracy."

Mr. Akumu noted that the OAU's current chairman and its secretary general were from Senegal and Niger — two of the countries whose trade-unionists were in the forefront of the split. The OAU chairman is President Abdou Diouf of Senegal and the secretary-general is Ide Oumarou of Niger.

"We want to make it clear that we will expose these attempts to take over the OATUU unconstitutionally, and the OAU secretary-general must be warned against these attempts," Mr. Akumu said in his signed statement. Those that walked out of the February OATUU meeting in Accra, led by the Nigerian delegation, accused the leadership of financial mismanagement. However Mr. Akumu says the real argument was ideological. He said the split is American-inspired and claims that he is defending the OATUU's non-aligned status. A new attempt at reconciling the two factions is scheduled to be held in Geneva on June 16 and 17.

In his statement Mr. Akumu also criticised the manner in which the OAU had declared some 100 staff redundancies as a result of a cost-cutting budget adopted by the Council of Ministers in February. He warned of the need for vigilance, "as there are negative forces at work which are bent on weakening the OAU," and said the next OAU summit "should examine critically how the OAU Secretariat is operating."

Oumarou Answers OATUU, Discusses RSA

AB231857 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 23 (AFP) — The international conference in Paris next month on sanctions against South Africa will seek a consensus on the need for and the nature of sanctions against the Pretoria regime, Organization of African Unity (OAU) Secretary-General Ide Oumarou said here Friday. Its objective would also be to sensitize world public opinion in order that more pressure may be brought to bear on South Africa to end it policy of apartheid, Mr Oumarou told a news conference. He said he hoped a majority view in favour of sanctions by those present at the conference, scheduled for June 16-20, would compel reluctant nations such as Britain and the United States to take note of the prevailing will.

The Paris conference, called [word indistinct] the behest of the OAU, is the second of its kind in the French capital, which played host to a similar meeting in 1981.

Asked to answer accusations by the secretary-general of the beleagured Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), James Denis Akumu, of a "conspiracy" in the OAU against his leadership of the umbrella trade union body, Mr Oumarou denied there was any such conspiracy.

Mr Akumu has charged that the OAU failed to invite his faction in the deeply-split organization to a meeting here last week of a five-nation committee of "wise men" mandated to resolve the crisis in the pan-African trade union body.

The OATUU, a specialized agency of the OAU, broke up into two factions at a meeting in Accra early this year, with about half its members walking out to form a rival organization to Mr Akumu. The split was considered a serious threat to the unity of the African trade union movement and OAU labour ministers, meeting here last month, set up the "wise men" committee to attempt to reconcile the two sides. However, at the end of its meeting, the committee expressed disappointment that Mr

Akumu's faction had failed to turn up while the rival grouping was represented.

Mr Oumarou said Friday he had sent identical telegrams on Dakar, where the so-called Mohammed faction is based, inviting both groups to be available for the committee. [words inidstict] was on a tour to Zimbabwe and Swaziland at the time the committee met and learned of the outcome only on his return, he said. "Why should I be prejudiced?" he asked. "If Akumu did not come for the meeting in time, that is his problem".

In his accusations, Mr Akumu had implied that a conspiracy against him had been hatched by Mr Oumarou and the OAU's current chairman, President Abdou Diouf. Mr Oumarou is from Niger and Mr Diouf from Senegal, two countries whose trade unionists led the dissent against the Akumu faction.

The OAU secretary-general also defended himself against charges by Mr Akumu of unfair practices in the laying off of OAU staff. Mr Oumarou is about to shut down a number of OAU regional offices in Africa and has declared about 100 people redundant, nearly 70 of them from the organization's headquarters here.

He said his programme to restructure the OAU, the first such effort in 23 years, was being carried out with the full approval of the OAU's advisory committee on budgetary and administrative matters and of the OAU Council of Ministers, which endorsed the trimming operation last February.

The policy was not aimed at any individuals but at bringing competence and credibility to the organization, he said. [passage indistinct] fight drought and assist the African Frontline States in their continuing struggle against South Africa.

Oumarou Delivers OAU Anniversary Speech

AB241842 Dakar PANA in French 1136 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Dakar, 24 May (PANA) — The OAU secretary general, Ide Oumarou, has called for "firm determination and cohesion" on the part of OAU member-states in order to achieve the objective of a united "Africa" whose "current and future interests, prestige, and credibility must be placed above all other interests." To this end, in his message on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the OAU, the text of which has been received by PANA, Mr Oumarou called on member-states to pay "the price of a revival in order to build an economically strong and politically mature Africa."

Recalling that "Africa Day," which falls on 25 May, coincides this year with the UN General Assembly's special session on the continent's economic problems, on one hand, and on the next Paris international conference on economic sanctions against South Africa on the other, Mr Oumarou said that this double coincidence "is ... the consecration of a new departure (for Africans) and bears the fruit of new hopes."

The UN special session on Africa's critical economic situation will be held in New York from 27 to 31 May. According to the OAU secretary general it will place "Africa and the world face to face with the economic challenges currently assailing our continent." As for the Paris conference, which is due to take place from 16 to 20 June, it will also put Africa and the world community "face to face this time with the intolerable situation prevailing in southern Africa." In this regard, Ide Oumarou condemned the "abominable" apartheid policy applied within South Africa, and "the domination and represssion in Namibia, as well as the aggression, blackmail, and intimidation of neighboring states."

Recalling that these two conferences are being organized upon the initiative of the OAU, and will both be opened by the current OAU chairman, Abdou Diouf, the secretary general emphasized that the OAU "will have to define its actions ... with regard to the implementation of decisions that will be reached at these two important meetings, which we hope will be good."

Mr Oumarou also recalled that the OAU's battle is characterized, according to him, by the battle for economic independence: the elimination of famine, drought, thirst, illiteracy, epidemics, external debt, underdevelopment, the elimination of apartheid from South Africa and the colonial domination of Namibia. On the whole it is a battle for "a rehabilitated, stable, non-racial, and democratic Africa."

On the organization itself, the secretary general considered that it must be "operational, strong, credible, dynamic, and imaginative." For this reason, he explained, it "must be restructured, improved upon, and rejuvenated." He stated in this regard that the decisions of the 43rd ministerial council session are aimed budgetary reform. The General Secretariat, he concluded, "has the duty of firmly implementing them."

OAU Fires 42; Funds Go to Liberation Struggle

EA231959 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpt] The OAU fired 42 people, including 18 Ethiopians, in an effort to cut down on unnecessary expenses. In a statement he made today on the staff reduction, OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou said that, as a result, the organisation would save $1.5 million per year. He added that out of this total $1 million would be spent on the liberation struggle in South Africa, and the remaining $500,000 would be used for emergency relief aid to African countries suffering from drought and famine.

Ide Oumarou said that at present the organization has vacancies for 50 staff and added that those fired could apply for jobs for which they are qualified.

ALGERIA

French Security Official Conveys Message to Bendjedid

LD272050 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid today received Robert Pandraud, the minister delegate to the French minister of the interior, who is in charge of security. Pandraud conveyed to him a message from Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The meeting took place in the presence of El Hadi Khediri, the director general in charge of national security.

Pandraud, who was also received by the minister of the interior, left Algiers satisfied with the talks which dealt in particular with the situation of the Algerian community in France.

Foreign Minister Confers With De Cuellar in New York

LD262320 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi has had talks in New York with UN Secretary General de Cuellar. The talks were on two main subjects: the first, on the extraordinary UN session on the critical economic situation in Africa; the second on the joint good offices of the United Nations and the OAU for finding a solution to the Western Sahara question.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Jamal al-Nasir's Son

LD270829 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0115 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The brother leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution received during the last 2 days Khalid 'Abd al-Nasir, the son of the late Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir who came to enquire about the health of the brother leader and his family on behalf of the 'Abd al-Nasir family.

Khalid 'Abd al-Nasir affirmed the standing of the family of the late leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir with the struggle of the Libyan Arab people and its brave resistance to the failed American-NATO aggression.

Khalid 'Abd al-Nasir also conveyed the condolences to the families of the Libyan Arab martyrs on behalf of his family.

Receives PFLP Greetings

LD231025 Tripoli JANA in English 0835 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 15, May 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a letter from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] at the conclusion of its 6th congress.

PFLP expressed unlimited struggle solidarity with the Libyan Arab people which launched the Great Al-Fatih of September Revolution under the pioneering leadership of the brother leader.

It also denounced the imperialist and Zionist plots against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. It deplored the Washington conspiracy against Great Jamahiriyah and its terrorist aggression which was not only [words indistinct] but on the whole Arab nation.

PFLP praised the leader's financial, moral and political support apart from military support for the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement.

Socialist States' Envoys Summoned on Israel, SDI

LD271947 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1814 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 27 May (JANA) — The ambassadors of the socialist community accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah were summoned this morning to the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau. They were informed of the content of the speech of challenge delivered by the brother leader of the revolution in the city of Al-Bayan al-Awal [Banghazi] in which he declared that on 6 May the Zionist enemy signed an agreement on the "star wars" program. The committee explained that the Strategic Defense Initiative, known as "star wars," is directed primarily against the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries. Israel, by joining this program, has become a party to the war against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. It was pointed out that Israel, by its participation in this program, will benefit greatly in the development of the use of lasers and the development of its military systems for intercepting short- and medium-range missiles. The committee confirmed to the ambassadors that the Arab nation has become exposed, like the Warsaw Pact countries, to the dangers of "star wars," as Israel will use U.S. military spacecraft and the possibilities provided by this program against the Arab states. The ambassadors confirmed the importance of this issue and explained that their countries have adopted a firm stand of confronting this program, considering it a danger to mankind and to all peace-loving peoples.

First Battalions of 'Armed People' Graduate in Surt

LD231036 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0130 GMT 86

[Excerpt] The first group of battalions of the Arab armed people recently graduated at the Municipality of Surt in accordance with the resolutions of the pan-Arab basic people's congresses, which are spread throughout the municipalites of tne Great Jamahiriyah. This is in consolidation with the idea of creating an armed people on the level of the greater Arab homeland from the ocean to the gulf and out of the conviction of these masses that once an Arab armed people is created, they will be able to free themselves of oppression and exploitation and take possession of their authority and wealth and consequently become capable of tackling all the schemes of capitulation, submissiveness, and kneeling at the feet of the enemies of this glorious nation.

The masses who trained in the use of arms within this group have declared their constant readiness, now more than ever to strike at the enemies of the Arab nation and the enemies of the bastion of liberation, the Great Jamahiriyah, which is the universal center of the liberation forces and the heart pulsating with honor and glory for all the world's oppressed peoples and to stand heroically against all the imperialist attacks aimed at the bastion of Arab universal steadfastness, the Great Jamahiriyah and its masses who have set the most glittering examples in steadfastness and the vanquishing of enemies.

JANA Commentary on U.S.-Saudi Arms Deal

LD251848 Tripoli JANA in English 1715 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 17, May 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Reagan defended the role of Saudi Arabia in the peace process. He said the Saudis proved their good friendship and desire to work quietly behind the scenes with the view to create appropriate conditions in the region.

Furthermore, Reagan affirmed that the missiles deal for Saudi Arabia is a very significant not only for America and Saudi Arabia only but for Israel too. [sentence as received]

The editor of Arab affairs in JANA commented on the statements by the mad dog of Zionist Mosad saying that 'it seems that the Americans have burnt all Saudi cards before the Arab people and the whole world.

According to statements made recently by child murderer recently and frequent statements by Jewish Shultz and other senior American officials, it is clear that the Americans are working to replace the Saudi regime especially in the light of circumstances which accompanied the deal of American missiles to Saudi Arabia. There is, therefore, no goal left nor argument for the Saudis as the ball is now in their court.

The editor of Arab affairs warned that if the Saudis did not reply and abandon their silence, we may ask the following:

1 — Before the conditions set out by the Zionist lobby on the arms deal and the persistent Reagan conditions and accusations of the Saudi family, why are the Saudis purchasing the weapons? And against whom are they going to use them considering that they have recognised the presence of the Israelis and their right to exist.

2 — As long as the Saudis recognised the presence of the Israelis and their right to exist and the Saudis desire to complete the deal we may ask who is the third party against which the weapons will be used?

The editor of Arab affairs in JANA remarked that what the American administration is doing to the Saudis is, and will, not fall outside the well known American view of Arab rulers who claim friendship with America which is based on a view of necessity to throw away inevitably those rulers. This stance and others which the American administration was accustomed to within the Arab region is reminiscent of colonial mentality during the 19th Century where colonial states used hollow pretexts and ill founded and fabricated justifications such as the use of the hitting of the French ambassador by the Bay's fun and the repair of Alexandria pipes as pretexts for French occupation of Algeria and British occupation of Egypt. [sentence as received]

JANA Editor on 'Outrage' Against U.S. Policies

LD221843 Tripoli JANA in English 1748 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 14, May 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA's political editor commented on the growing popular outrage against the U.S. Administration and its hostile policies towards nations in various parts of the world saying:

The continents of Africa, Asia and Latin America — precisely certain spots in those continents — the Reagan administration has chosen to be the scene for its destructive programme which starts with economic embargo and boycott, then direct aggression which ends in the bombing of cities and residential areas killing children, women and destroying homes of peaceful people schools, hospitals and homes of the disabled — as happened on 15 and 16 April in the cities of Great Jamahiriyah.

The most dangerous thing in this policy is that it, with its concepts and view of international relations and the mentality of those who carry it, puts the world in front of a similar choice to that Hitler put all humanity in front of in 1939 — it is the choice of war and destruction and dreams of control and govern. This what makes historic comparison of events, policies and rulers of 1986, for it is similar in its seriousness to the Munich autumn of 1939 and yesterday's Hitler seems retarded in the power madness that governed his behaviour than the new Hitler we see today in the person of Reagan. [paragraph as received]

The mentality of ignorance and incompetence which governs Reagan makes him think that the world — with all its nations, revolutions, liberation movements, cultures, hopes, ambitions and elements that leads to rebellion and revolution for change — is nothing but a small area in the ranch he owns in California — "Sant Barbara" where he behave like a real senile feudalist who is absolute in his behaviour. But there is a difference between the mentality of and madness of power which he keeps up and the dreams of old age which represent the stages of age deterioration and retardedness and the reality. This difference is the revolution of nations and their rejection of America, its policies and the culture of destruction and demonstration which it spreads on the peoples of Palestine, Vietnam, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Cuba, Jamahiriyah, South Africa, Namibia and Lebanon. This leads us to mention an incident which has a significance. It was shown during Shultz' visit to the capital of South Korea. The U.S. minister adopted the role of a messenger of Western culture and civilisation and started discussions: of changes in the Constitution of an independant state — South Korea — and limited the choices of a whole nation, South Korea. Shultz had forgotten 2 facts:

The first is: South Korea is in the continent of Asia, its people is Asian which did not see from America and its policy anything but conquer and control on its destiny, South Korea is thousands of miles away from America. The least that is said on such behaviour from Shultz is it is a direct interference in the internal affairs of an Asian country in a continent not America.

The second is: Students, who are the lively driving force behind every movement of change, met Shultz with demonstration and denunciation of his visit. The latest expression of the concepts of rejection of U.S. policies and its interference in the lives of other nations was what the Korean student did when he set himself ablaze and jumped from one of the capital high buildings crying: "Yankees get out of my country".

VOA Reports 'Silly' U.S. Protest to Algeria

LD231020 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Voice of America reported the day before yesterday that the U.S. Government has protested to Algeria because it permitted a U.S. television station to hold an interview with Abu al-'Abbas in Algeria. The radio, quoting a State Department spokesman, said that all countries appreciate the concern and sensitivity of the United States on such an issue.

This silly U.S. protest, which affirms the terrorist imperialist line pursued by the government of the child-killer Reagan, indicates the failure of the despicable interference in the affairs of the Arab nation and an independent sovereign Arab state.

JANA Learns of Ban on Food Imports From W. Europe

LD261748 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1620 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 26 May (JANA) — JANA has learned that measures have been taken by the authorities concerned to ban the import of canned foodstuffs and meat from the Western powers which used to be imported from them as it has been established that these products were contaminated with radiation.

MAURITANIA

Ministry Statement Reaffirms Support for OAU Ideals

AB252000 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 25 May 86

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 24 May on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the OAU]

[Text] On this memorable day, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, a founding member of the OAU, expresses pleasure with the remarkable progress made in the consolidation of the noble principles and ideals of the pan-African organization. Progress was recorded both on the economic and political levels.

From the economic stand point, the elaboration of a 1986-88 priority program for economic redress for Africa to supplement the Lagos [word indistinct] plan of action was one of the most outstanding and timely achievements attained by the organization during the past year. Thanks to this program, and in collaboration with competent international institutions, a special session of the United Nations General Assembly will be exclusively devoted to Africa's critical economic situation which will open in a few days' time in New York.

From the political stand point, the situation in Southern Africa, continues to attract the attention of member-states of the organization. The OAU Liberation Committee, of which the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is a member, continues its fight for the liberation of the continent. In spite of the relevant resolutions of the OAU and the United Nations, as well as various pressures facing it, the racist Pretoria regime continues, like the Tel Aviv Zionist authorities in connection with the brotherly Palestinian people, to ignore the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Southern Africa, thus oppressing the brotherly South African people, flouting the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia, and practicing unprecedented state terrorism against the Frontline countries. In order to face this challenge by the racist Pretoria authorities, a conference on sanctions against South Africa will take place in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986 under the auspices of the OAU and the United Nations. This conference will, no doubt, be another important milestone in the struggle for the total eradication of apartheid.

In view of the global challenges faced by our continent, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania reaffirms its unflinching attachment to the OAU's noble ideals of peace and justice, appeals to the international community to continue to help African countries in their fight against underdevelopment and in the implementation of the priority program for economic redress, and calls on all peace- and justice-loving people to continue to support the African people in their struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

SUDAN

Al-Hindi on Ties With Egypt, Al-Mahdi USSR Visit

PM271532 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 24 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Sudanese Foreign Minister: Egyptian-Sudanese Relations are Strong and Eternal"]

[Text] Sudanese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi has emphasized that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are eternal and that the links between the two countries are greater and stronger than relations between many world states. He made this statement after his meeting with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid yesterday morning at Cairo airport, where the Sudanese foreign minister stopped over on his way to New York to attend the UN General Assembly's emergency session on Africa's economic crisis.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt looks forward to more meetings and mutual visits with the Sudanese brothers.

In reply to a question about Sudan's recent call for an Arab summit conference in Khartoum, the Sudanese foreign minister said that Sudan has had no response to that call although contacts are still continuing on this matter. He emphasized Sudan's determination to play its part in clearing the Arab atmosphere, noting Sudan's good relations with all.

On the problem of southern Sudan, Al-Sharif al-Hindi said that his government is trying to tackle it through dialogue with some of the southerners. He pointed out that the area of the dialogue has now expanded and includes the Ethiopian Government. He expressed hope that mutiny leader John Garang would attend the forthcoming constitutional conference for the settlement of the problem of the south.

Al-Sharif al-Hindi also said that Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will begin a tour of the Arab countries after the Al-Fitr feast and will visit the Soviet Union in mid-July to eliminate all the obstacles which have impeded relations between the two countries recently.

Reportage on SPLA Forces' Combat Operations

Enemy Suffers 'Heavy Casualties'

EA271829 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] Thirteen government soldiers were killed and many others were wounded in an ambush by SPLA forces of (Tingli) Battalion between Torit and (Parajok) on the 20th of May 1986. The operation was personally commanded by the overall commander of (Tingli), Bee and Fire Battalions, Major (Glario Modi Khorinya) assisted by Lieutenant (Ben Bison) and Sergeant (Romano Osara).

In another development, combined forces of (Tingli), Bee and Fire [Battalions] ambushed a convoy of government troops on Juba-Nimule road. Our correspondent in the area says that the enemy suffered heavy casualties.

Meanwhile, close sources in Equatoria administrative area have informed Radio SPLA that over 400 militia recruited by the government are about to complete their training at the end of this month at (Parajok), Acholi area in Eastern (Beng) of Eastern Equatoria. This is the second attempt by the government to recruit and train militia in Equatoria. The first attempt was in Tali and (Terakeka) who were used as shield by the government troops and were later wiped out by the SPLA in one of the battles on Juba-Bor road.

Further Battle Successes Reported

EA271837 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] SPLA forces of Zindiyyah Battalion under the command of Captain (Thuon Ayil) conducted a successful raid on the enemy positions inside Malek secondary school near Bor Hospital on the 19th of May 1986. According to our correspondent in Bor, over 30 enemy soldiers were killed and many others were wounded.

Units of Hadid Battalion under the command of Captain (Thiong Stat) ambushed the enemy forces between Malwal (Chat) and (Degrut) in Bor town on the 23d of May 1986. Over 20 enemy soldiers were killed and many others were wounded and one Magirus truck was destroyed.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Messages From USSR, Benin

LD241334 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] President Bourguiba reviewed with Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs, the international situation and the situation in Africa on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the establishment of the OAU and the holding of the UN extraordinary session on development in Africa.

Mr Beji Caid Essebsi conveyed a message from the chairman of the Soviet Presidium [not further identified] to his excellency, and a message from President of Benin Mathieu Kerekou to his excellency the president.

Mzali, Essebsi Receive Netherlands Foreign Minister

LD261809 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali held talks with Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek in the presence of Beji Caid Essebsi and the two countries' ambassadors. Beji Caid Essebsi held talks with Hans van den Broek on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest, especially the effects of the enlargement of the EEC on Mediterranean countries and the situation in the Middle East.

'Arafat Meets Van den Broek

LD261655 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1602 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Forces, conferred in Tunis last night with Mr Hans van den Broek, the Dutch foreign minister and the current chairman of the EEC Ministerial Council. Palestine official sources in Tunis stated that the meeting was held at the PLO headquarters in the Tunisian capttal. It should be recalled that Mr van den Broek arrived in Tunis yesterday afternoon on a 24-hour visit in his capacity as the chairman of the EEC Ministerial Council.

Chedli Klibi Meets Minister

LD260217 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi met last night with Hans van den Broek, Netherlands foreign minister and current EC president, and discussed the development of Arab-European relations in light of the events and the crisis in the Middle East and Mediterranean regions. The two also dealt with efforts being exerted to put an end to the war between Iraq and Iran and the role of the European Countries to promote a peaceful solution between the two belligerent countries.

WESTERN SAHARA

Ministry Issues Statement on Attack on Moroccan Base

LD232338 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] According to a statement by the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture, the Saharan People's Liberation Army on 21 May launched an attack against a Moroccan base in the area of (Lakfah). In the attack 13 Moroccan soldiers were killed and a large number injured.

The statement also reported that on the same day other units of the Saharan Army stormed another Moroccan troop position south of (Lemlousi), killing five soldiers, wounding others, and setting the position ablaze.

KENYA

Foreign Minister Departs For New York UN Session

EA241914 Nairobi KNA In English 1412 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 24 May — The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, today left for New York to attend the special session of the UN General Assembly in Africa's critical economic situation. Speaking to newsmen at the Jomo Kenyatta international airport shortly before his departure, Mr Mwangale said the special session will deliberate among other things, Africa's food and agriculture, debt burden, environment, and infrastructure. He hoped that at the end of the four-day meeting, donor countries will commit themselves more in bringing about the recovery in Africa's economy through increased development assistance. The minister was seen off at the airport by the chief of protocol Mr Dedion Uku and several ministry officials.

Foreign Minister, Outgoing Indian Envoy Discuss RSA

EA232029 Nairobi KNA in English 1735 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Nairobi, 23 May: The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, said today that racist South Africa was at war not only with her own people but with the rest of the African Continent. Mr Mwangale, who was bidding farewell to the outgoing Indian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Krishan Rana, said that the recent raids on three Frontline States were a clear indication that the racist regime could strike any African country at any time. "We are not safe," said Mwangale.

The foreign minister told the outgoing Indian ambassador that the time for mere condemnation of racist South Africa was gone. He said that all non-aligned countries, and more so India, should know that racist South Africa was at war with Africa and that the theatre of war was not confined to the Frontline States. "All of us are totally unsafe," said Mwangale. The minister said that Africa should take up arms and fight to the last man. He called for support for the liberation movements in southern Africa. Mr Mwangale hit at the Western countries, saying that they had cheated the rest of Africa in their dealings with the racist South African regime. He said that Western countries had been hypocritical in their role. Mr Mwangale hailed the cordial relations between Kenya and India and expressed hope that Mr Rana's successor would continue cementing the already established relationship.

In reply, the Indian high commissioner said that the recent raid on Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana "was tragic." Mr Rana said that the fact that racist South Africa raided three Frontline States, two of which the current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Rajiv Gandhi, had visited, was a demonstration that the regime had declared war on the entire African Continent. The Indian high commissioner pledged solidarity with Africa on behalf of his government.

In the meantime, the Indian high commissioner said his country was willing to develop agriculture in Kenya. He hailed Kenya's production of high-quality tea and coffee. Mr Rana has been posted to San Francisco.

SOMALIA

Further Reportage on Siad Barre Car Accident

Barre in 'Very, Very Good' Condition

EA271658 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1245 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A statement issued by doctors in the hospital treating Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, SDR president says that the president is in very, very good condition and is taking medication.

Barre Making 'Good Progress'

EA281213 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A statement issued today by the medical team treating the president of the SDR, Challe Mohammed Siad Barre, disclosed that the president is making good progress and there is full confidence in this health. Challe Mohamed Siad Barre today received congratulatory message on his being saved by God from the accident from: the president of Romania, the chairman of the Scientific Research Bureau of the SRSP Central Committee, the general managers of the national theatre, the agricultural expansion project, the pharmaceutical company, the Senag regional administration, the districts of the eastern region, the Waberi folklore group, Shaykh Ahmad and [words indistinct] and Somali communities living abroad.

Opposition Reports Government Attack Foiled 20 May

EA261945 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] The desperate forces of dictator Siad Barre tried to attack the eastern base of the SNM [Somali National Movement] on 20 May. However, the enemy attack was foiled. SNM fighters launched an attack on the advancing enemy soldiers, killing six and wounding many others. A second lieutenant was among the dead enemy soldiers. SNM fighters lost one of their men, may God rest his soul in peace. The retreating enemy forces were attacked by the local population as they fled in disarray.

TANZANIA

Mkapa Notes Continued Commitment to Namibia

EA222245 Dakar PANA in English 1612 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 22 May (SHIHATA/PANA) — The Frontline States have reaffirmed that the latest South African attacks against three of their members will never deter their commitment towards the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Benjamin Mkapa, has said on arrival from Harare, where he attended a meeting of foreign ministers of Frontline States, that the Frontline States would ensure an all-out support to the South African and Namibian people in their struggle for freedom and independence. "This week's military attacks on Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana by South Africa will not cow the Frontline States into submission or change their commitment to the liberation struggle", he stressed.

Mkapa further said the Frontline States will request the forthcoming summit of the Non-Aligned Movement to devote greater attention on the question of colonialism in Namibia and apartheid in South Africa in view of South Africa's continued destabilisation activities in the region. "The Harare meeting resolved that the question of colonialism and apartheid should be given top priority at the Non-Aligned summit scheduled for Harare in late August", he said.

Tanzanian, Zambian Parties Condemn S. Africa

EA241501 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The revolutionary party and the ruling party in Zambia, the United National Independence Party [UNIP], have sharply condemned recent attacks by the Boer Army against Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. The two parties also expressed their support for the liberation of southern Africa. A joint communique was issued to the press in Dar es Salaam today at the end of a 5-day visit to Zambia by Chama Cha Mapinduzi Secretary General Ndugu Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa. The parties said the Boers' action would never destabilize the two countries in their support for the liberation struggle. The two parties expressed regret at the current situation in South Africa and called on the Boer regime to end its apartheid policy.

In the communique, signed by Ndugu Kawawa and UNIP Secretary General Ndugu Grey Zulu, the two parties deplored the Boers' ploy of trying to fool the nationalists that they are promoting equality with their misguided policy. The leaders also condemned the South African regime for delaying Namibian independence by linking the presence of Cuban troops in Angola to the independence of that colony.

The Chama Cha Mapinduzi secretary general returned to Dar es Salaam today.

UGANDA

Former President Okello Reported Due Back in Kampala

EA271237 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 May 86 p 24

[Edward Kitaka report datelined Kampala, 27 May entitled: "Okello Due in Kampala Soon"]

[Excerpts] Former Uganda president Tito Okello Lutwa, ousted last 25th January by President Yoweri Museveni, is in the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam waiting to come home as soon as his safety is assured, a well-placed Uganda Government source confirmed today.

But the source, who insisted on anonymity, denied earlier press reports that a mission led by President Museveni discussed Gen Okello's fate when it visited Dar es Salaam on Saturday. "If the Okello issue came up at all, then it could only have been when President Museveni and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania met privately together," said the source. The source added: "The old man is all the same in Dar. He is certainly on his way here and the government has no problem having him around".

A house has tentatively been prepared for the elderly former leader at Entebbe, 21 miles south of Kampala. President Museveni has already offered to give Gen Okello the type of treatment due to a former head of state, as per Uganda laws. This includes security, a free house, a free car, and domestic servants.

The source of this story said Gen Okello had broken altogether with his former colleagues in his short-lived administration who have refused to surrender formally — such as former Army commander, Lt-Gen Basilio Olara Okello (believed to be in southern Sudan).

BURUNDI

Zambia's Kaunda Arrives, Gives Interview

EA271057 Bujumbura Domestic Service in Kirundi 0845 GMT 27 May 86

[Interview with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda upon his arrival at Bujumbura Airport; Kaunda and unidentified questioner speak in English — live]

[Text] [Question] Your excellency, following the South African raids against the three Frontline States, including Zambia, what is the situation now in those Frontline States?

[Kaunda] Well, in the first place, before I answer the question raised by our comrade here, I would like to take this opportunity to thank my dear brothers and colleague, Comrade President and also the chairman of our PTA [Preferential Trade Area] for this massive reception by him and the great people of this wonderful country.

Secondly, in so far as the question of the raids on the three countries is concerned, Zambia — I am sure the same is true of the other two countries — remains undaunted in its strong support for the ANC of South Africa and all the struggling people of that otherwise great country. And the same goes for Namibia. We continue to support SWAPO and all the people of Namibia. The raiding of our three countries is a sign of weakness of the enemy. The enemy is feeling that the struggle is gaining on him and he reacts in this way. So we are still prepared to (continue) with the struggle. But I want to say to the big powers of the West that they must act quickly if they want to avoid a catastrophe in southern Africa.

[Questioner] What about the recent Zambian threat to quit the commonwealth?

[Kaunda] I have been asked by a number of my colleagues in the commonwealth who, like me, appreciate the need for that organization, to do nothing until August when we meet in London, (?seven) of us who are committed to review the work of the Eminent Persons Group that is trying to organize a negotiation process between the racists and the people of South Africa.

[Questioner] Thank you, Mr President.

CAMEROON

President Biya Leaves for Visit to Europe

AB242105 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] The president, Paul Biya, has left Cameroon for a short visit to Europe.

CHAD

Government Affirms Support of OAU Goals, Role

AB262153 Dakar PANA in French 1505 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 25 May (ATP/PANA) — The Chadian Government expressed happiness over the "irreversible changes that are looming on the horizon in southern Africa" where the white minority continues to pursue the "obnoxious system of apartheid to impose inhuman conditions on the black majority and unjustly delay the independence of Namibia."

In a press release issued on Saturday in Ndjamena on the occasion of the OAU's 23rd anniversary on 25 May, the Chadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation noted that "despite its power, South Africa will not be able to go against the course of history."

Concerning the positive results achieved by the OAU so far, the text issued by the ministry mentioned among other achievements, the 1980 Lagos Plan of Action, the African Human Rights Charter, the creation of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), as well as the various subregional economic cooperation institutions.

On the negative side, the text mentioned the political aspects of the past 23 years of the continent. It denounced the territorial or ideological violence and devastating conflicts sometimes caused by "hegemonic appetite." These conflicts, the press release issued by the Chadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out, undermines African solidarity which is "our organization's basic principle."

"The bad example," the statement said, "is given by Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya which continues to attack our country and interfere in its domestic affairs." The text denounces the lack of political courage by the organization and notes that some member-states are well aware of the real causes of the Chad-Libya conflict. "But," the press release continues, "Chad, which is convinced of its right, is determined to exercise it before the OAU...because it intends to settle the conflict peacefully."

In an interview with Radio Chad on Friday upon his return from a trip to the Maghreb, Egypt, and Sudan, the Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Korom Ahmed, stated that all the heads of state who received him understand the true nature of the Chadian problem. "We will see whether or not during its next summit the OAU will have the courage to make clearly known its position concerning the Chadian-Libyan conflict," he said in conclusion.

French Military Mission Arrives 26 May

AB271048 Paris AFP in French 1712 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 26 May (AFP) — According to French sources in Ndjamena, General Lucien Beal, head of the military mission of the French Ministry of Cooperation, arrived in Chad on Monday for a 4-day official visit. Gen Beal told the press soon after arrival that the aim of his mission was to discuss military cooperation between Chad and France. "France's military involvement in Chad is very important," Gen Beal recalled, referring to "Operation Epervier."

It will be recalled that the operation was set up in Chad last February after renewed fighting between Chadian Government troops and Libyan-backed GUNT forces in the northern part of the country. According to the French officer, the French deterrent force will remain in Chad "for as long as the Chadian authorities would like them to." The present operation could be modified and adapted according to the circumstances, the general said, emphasizing that the French military operation "guaranteed security in Chad."

GABON

OAU Committee on Mayotte Begins Deliberations

AB211926 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Deliberations of the Committee of Seven on the Comoran island of Mayotte, began today in Libreville. This committee is made up of Algeria, the Malagasy Republic, Cameroon, Gabon, Senegal, Mozambique, and the Comoros. The committee was set up in 1976 following a resolution adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the OAU. The Libreville meeting is studying ways and means that would enable Mayotte Island — administered by France — to be joined to the Comoros. The Gabonese foreign minister, Martin Bongo, explains the objective of the meeting:

[Begin Bongo recording] The object of our present meeting is, in particular, to agree among ourselves on the date the French authorities could receive us. For my part, the most appropriate time is during the international conference on sanctions against South Africa, scheduled in Paris from 16 to 20 June this year. It seems that would be the best opportunity because we will all be called upon to attend that conference at which the OAU General Secretariat will also be present. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Defense Secretary Leaves for Republic of Korea

AB241835 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1400 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 24 May (AZAP) — General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, left Kinshasa on Friday for the ROK where he will begin a friendly visit of about 12 days starting 25 May at the invitation of that country's leaders, according to a communique from the Ministry of National Defense and Territorial Security released to AZAP on Saturday. This visit, which falls within the framework of military cooperation between the two friendly countries, the communique underlined, will enable the two to share their experiences in the area of defense.

Foreign Minister Leaves for UN Special Session

AB252008 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1800 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 May (AZAP) — Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign affairs, left Kinshasa on Sunday for New York to take part in the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly from 27 to 31 May. This session, Mr Mandungu stated, will be essentially devoted to Africa's critical economic situation. The state commissioner for foreign affairs was seen off by Mr Tumawaku, permanent secretary at the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Registration of Religious Sects Suspended

AB231749 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1700 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 May (AZAP) -- The examination of applications by religious sects to obtain legal status has been suspended until further notice by the justice department which is currently drawing up a list of all recognized sects. The state commissioner for justice, Kande Buloba Kasumpata, announced this in a communique submitted to AZAP on Friday.

Improvement of Border Trade With Uganda Agreed Upon

AB261220 Dakar PANA in French 1110 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpt] Goma (Zaire), 26 May (AZAP/PANA) — It was learned from official Zairian sources on Sunday that Zaire and Uganda have decided to improve border trade between the two countries. This decision, it was added, was reached at the end of a consultation meeting last week between border officials of the two countries at Beni, eastern Zaire.

During the meeting, it was pointed out that the two delegations had decided to do everything possible to stop coffee smuggling on their common border. In this regard, coffee seized must be returned to the country of origin, and the smuggler must be punished according to the laws of the country of his arrest. The two delegations also agreed on stringent control by the local authorities of Kasese (Uganda) and Beni on the smuggling of petroleum products.

Within the framework of good-neighborliness and self-help between border populations, the delegates agreed that the people of Beni would be allowed to buy petroleum products in domestic quantities from Kasese markets and gas stations.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Applauds Argentina's Severing of RSA Ties

AB231436 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 23 May 86

[Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara's message to Argentinian President Raul Alfonsin following the latter's decision to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa; date of message not given — read by announcer]

[Text] To His Excellency Raul Alfonsin, president of the Republic of Argentina: It is with real satisfaction that we learned of your historic decision to sever the diplomatic relations between your country and South Africa. This gesture is a concrete manifestation of your disapproval of the system of apartheid in South Africa which has joined those who have been rejected by the international community as a result of its contemptible laws, the illegal maintenance of Namibia under the colonialist and racist yoke, as well as the laws of banditry to which it subjects its neighbors with impunity. Your decision demonstrates the honorable respect for the moral rights of people and for international commitments which should inspire all peace- and justice-loving nations and peoples.

Complacency toward the criminals in Pretoria is nothing but culpable complicity which must be (?denounced). We salute you. I can assure you, Mr President, that combatant Africa will rightly appreciate this climate of fraternity and solidarity. Strengthened by this comforting news, we remain convinced that neither the (?bombs), nor refined cruelty, nor the active commitment and criminal collaboration of certain major powers will be of any avail against the indomitable determination of peoples in their determined quest for freedom and dignity.

With the conviction that the relations between our two countries will continue to be strengthened for the happiness and prosperity of our respective peoples, I pray you to accept, Mr President, the assurance of my highest consideration and esteem. The fatherland or death, we will win!

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution, president of Burkina Faso, and head of the government

Ministry Statement Commemorates Liberation Day

AB251932 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 25 May 86

[Excerpts] Africa is celebrating two very important events: they are the anniversary of the creation of the Organization of African Unity, and African Liberation Day. This celebration is the result of a resolution adopted by the conference of the heads of independent African states and government who met in Addis Ababa from 22 to 25 May, 1963 to create the OAU. The Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation commemorated these two events in a statement read here by Comrade Anne Konate, permanent secretary at the ministry:

[Konate] The examination of all aspects of the problems posed by decolonization of the African Continent, along with the belief in the urgent need to coordinate and intensify efforts in order to accelerate the process of attaining unconditional national independence of all African territories still under foreign domination, led to the creation of the OAU coordination committee for the liberation of Africa and the decision to declare 25 May as African Liberation Day.

The concomitant commemoration of these two events, 23 years later, is rich with lessons. The OAU is advancing despite the numerous problems it is facing due to internal contradictions deliberately created by colonialist and neocolonialist powers outside the continent who dream of reconquering what they lost to the people's struggle. Nevertheless, the [African] Continent's situation remains of great concern in all areas. African unity still remains an unachieved goal. The economic integration of African countries has become impossible because of the serious economic crisis as well as the debt burden. Decolonization is yet to be completed in occupied Namibia and Western Sahara. Apartheid still exists in South Africa and continues to jeopardize all development efforts in southern Africa.

The seriousness of these facts shows that Africa faces (?multiple and crucial problems) in 1986. This is why an extraordinary UN session on the continent's critical economic situation will be held in New York from 27 to 31 May. And from 16 to 20 June, Paris will host the international conference on sanctions against South Africa. Finally, from 7 to 16 June, Vienna will receive the delegates to the international conference on the immediate independence of Namibia.

All of these initiatives clearly indicate the need for Africa to strive hard to strengthen its unity so that united it can face the serious problems which block its march toward total emancipation. The mobilization of the international community to assist Africa can only be seen as a support to the continent's own real efforts to find appropriate solutions to the immense challenges it faces. The qualitative changes expected by African peoples will be illusory if it does not bear the mark of the African genius and that of the unanimous willingness of all to block all those who are capable of dividing the continent.

This is why Burkina Faso takes this opportunity to call on all African member-countries of our common organization to be actively aware of the continent's implacable realities, and strive for a true and exemplary concerted action to find a solution. The racist Pretoria regime, which sees the end coming, has as usual carried out odious raids against the ANC, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. We must urgently find an adequate strategy through which we can give effective and consistent support to the liberation movements in South Africa, who control the [words indistinct] the present agony of apartheid, which in spite of its outburst of terrorism, is historically condemned to end.

Burkina Faso, faithful to its anti-imperialist options and active solidarity with oppressed peoples, will spare no effort to make its contribution to the work of renewal — which is our responsibility — and the total liberation of Africa.

Fatherland of death, we will win!

CAPE VERDE

Prime Minister Leaves for Official Visit to PRC
AB232025 Paris AFP in French 1820 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Praia, 23 May (AFP) — The Cape Verdian prime minister, Pedro Pires, left Praia on Friday for China, where he will pay a 1-week official visit beginning next Tuesday. On his way to China, Mr Pires will make a stopover in Lisbon and will pay a short visit to Porto (northern Portugal).

Discussions that the Cape Verdian prime minister will have with the Chinese authorities will center mainly on cooperation in the areas of housing, health, and sports.

Mr Pires will also discuss with the Chinese authorities the situation in Africa and relations between the continent and China. He will receive African diplomats accredited to Beijing to discuss African issues.

GHANA

Foreign Secretary Leaves for New York UN Session
AB240820 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has flown to New York to attend the special session of the United Nations on the economic situation in Africa which begins next Tuesday [27 May]. Dr Asamoah told newsmen in Accra before departure that the OAU has prepared a priority program for economic recovery from 1986 to 1990. Under it, emphasis is to be laid on the rehabilitation and development of the continent. The program also calls for other measures including health and ways of combating drought, desertification, and the development of human resources. The program provides that the industrialized nations are to provide 30 percent of a total amount of $40 billion while African countries contribute 70 percent.

From New York Dr Asamoah will attend another conference in Paris, France, on sanctions against apartheid South Africa. The conference begins from 16 to 20 of next month. It will be recalled that the 21st session of the OAU summit proposed a conference on the deteriorating situation in South Africa and the persistent attacks by the apartheid regime on the Frontline States. Dr Asamoah emphasized that only mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime would bring an end to apartheid. He said the urgency of the conference underscores the recent spate of aggression by the Pretoria regime in southern Africa. Dr Asamoah said even though the last conference on mandatory sanctions against South Africa was held 5 years ago, not much was achieved because of the failure of the developed countries to apply such economic sanctions.

Mr Kwamena Ahwoi will act as the secretary for foreign affairs during Dr Asamoah's absence.

Intensification of Liberation Struggle Urged
AB250958 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] African liberation day is being observed today. It marks the 23d anniversary of the Organization of African Unity. In a statement marking the occasion, Ghana has renewed its commitment to fight the forces of imperialism and colonialism until Africa is totally liberated. It also pledged to strive to attain the goals enshrined in the OAU Charter. This is because Africa's strength lies in unity. The statement said the struggle for African liberation is not yet completed. In Namibia the racist Botha regime still clings illegally to that country in total defiance of international public opinion. Moreover, in South Africa the systematic entrenchment of apartheid has created a situation in which the minority racists have resorted to all forms of inhuman acts of repression against the majority blacks.

The statement said the Frontline States are persistently subjected to threats of economic strangulation by the Botha regime with the aim of destabilizing those areas: And only a few days ago the regime launched air raids on Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. But these acts of terrorism and intimidation will never force the victims into submission nor weaken the resolve of the OAU to liberate the entire continent. The statement said events in southern Africa in the last few days have demonstrated the futility of any policy of constructive engagement or dialogue, for it must be clear to all those who had been prevaricating over the issue of sanctions that the only way to put an end to the inhuman policies of the Botha regime is to institute mandatory economic sanctions against that regime. At the same time, the armed struggle must be intensified. In this connection, Ghana urged all member-states of the OAU to step up their material assistance to the liberation movements in southern Africa.

The statement said this year's occasion assumes a special significance as it is being celebrated on the eve of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa's economic and social crises. The economic and social problems facing the continent have now become so critical that they are threatening not only to jeopardize the development process of the economics of the African countries but also the very survival of millions of people on the continent. The majority of states continue to be caught in a vicious spiral of declining production, rising populations, massive unemployment, severe debt burdens, and deteriorating terms of trade. The statement therefore appeals to the international community to make a success of this special session by adopting effective measures to meet this debilitating crisis.

In connection with the occasion, the office of the political counselor for CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] has sent fraternal greetings to all member-states of the OAU. A solidarity message issued in Accra on behalf of all CDR's said such an occasion should not merely be for speeches but rather a period for serious stocktaking, the aim of which should be to strengthen the resolve by Africans to enable them to overcome the many problems that threaten the very survival of the continent. It noted that in as much as the OAU has survived for 23 years and has many achievements in its wake, it is also very true that Africa is yet to attain a qualitative level of unity, security, and material progress.

The message said in most African countries the promise of political independence has withered into the misery of neocolonial domination. As a result, conflicts and tensions threaten to divide Africa. There is therefore the need for a more resolute determination of African leaders and peoples to reverse this trend and improve their conditions.

The message condemned the recent U.S. raid on Libya and the South African attacks on the three Frontline States. It called on African leaders to refrain from wasting their energies and resources on destructive conflicts.

In its statement the Ghana United Nations Students and Youth Association paid tribute to all those — dead or alive — who have contributed in diverse ways to set in motion the African emancipation process. The association expressed satisfaction with the great strides made over the years in the decolonization of the continent leaving only two areas — South Africa and Namibia — which are yet to achieve their independence. But it cannot ignore the fact that all is not well with the continent politically, economically, and socially. In view of this, the association appeals to African leaders to muster up courage to give full meaning and substance to the concept of African unity.

On its part the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council has called on the African working class to unite and spearhead the continent's emancipation process. It stressed the need for the intensification of the liberation struggle.

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister on Africa's Economic, Social Needs

AB251228 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1200 GMT 25 May 86

[Excerpt] The foreign minister of Liberia, Dr J. Blamo, said that the African Continent was experiencing a rapid deterioration of the social and economic conditions which, he noted, necessitated Africa to call for a special session of the United Nations General Assembly. Dr Blamo expressed the hope that the international community would take appropriate actions to assist African countries to develop their full potentials by entering into viable and action-oriented programs with Africa. Dr Blamo said the Liberian Government was in full support of a number of burning international issues, especially the furthering of economic growth and development in the developing world. Dr Blamo was speaking on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the basic law of the Federal Republic of Germany. He praised West Germany's assistance to developing nations, especially within the framework of the European Economic Community.

On German-Liberian friendship, Dr Blamo lauded the German Government for its many technical assistance [as heard] to Liberia and expressed the hope that such friendship would continue to grow into a cooperative partnership in the economic, social, and cultural fields.

Cambodia's Khieu Samphan Feted at Reception, Departs

AB251052 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2210 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Vice President Harry S. Moniba has reiterated the Liberian Government's readiness to join other nations in seeking a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean issue through the withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country. Dr Moniba hoped that Kampuchea would eventually achieve true peace and stability in Southeast Asia on the basis of mutual respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations. Dr Moniba was speaking Friday [23 May] night at a dinner in honor of the Kampuchean vice president at Hotel Africa.

For his part, Vice President Khieu Samphan thanked the Liberian Government for the invitation extended him to visit Liberia. He said his government was grateful for the support Liberia continues to give Kampuchea in the struggle for safeguarding our independence and national survival. He lauded the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement for their support for his country by rejecting the violations of the basic principles of the UN Charter and other international laws.

Meanwhile Vice President Samphan left Monrovia this afternoon for Conakry, Guinea, in continuation of his African tour. He will make a brief stopover at Freetown, Sierra Leone, before flying to Conakry.

Further Reportage on Dock Workers' Strike

Minister Requests Meeting

AB261125 Paris AFP in English 1109 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Monrovia, May 26 (AFP) — Liberian dock workers who began a strike last Friday in demand of recognition to unionize were to meet with Labour Minister John Mayson Monday to resolve their conflict with the National Port Authority (NPA).

The secretary-general of the dock workers' union, Sunday Quellie, said the meeting was at the request of Mr Mayson. He said the workers had "no intention to change our position that the NPA authorities recognize our right to freedom of associaiton." He described as "false and misleading" state radio reports quoting NPA Managing Director Moses Harris that workers at the port were not on strike.

Meanwhile troops and riot police were dispatched Monday morning to Monrovia's Freeport, the largest port under the NPA, to avoid what authorities called violence. It was reported last Saturday that some workers had tried to stop others from going to work. Repeated radio announcements called on workers to return to work and assured them and businessmen government's full protection at the port.

In another development, about 300 workers at the Liberian-owned Ital Timber Corporation in northern Liberia will lose their jobs on May 30 when the company closes down. In individual letters to the workers, the manager of the company, G. Gho, cited financial reasons for the closure.

Return to Work Reported

AB272109 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Striking dock workers at the National Port Authority [NPA] are reported to have returned to work today after being threatened to be dismissed by President Doe.

NPA managing director Mrs P.R. Jones, said today that she could not state whether or not the striking workers had returned to work. This, she said, was due to the various ships at the port. She assured that complete details would be given by tomorrow.

Criminal Court Suspends Johnson-Sirleaf Trial

AB231803 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The trial of Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf charged with treason in connection with the 12 November incident has been suspended by the Criminal Court A in Monrovia. The suspension of the case comes in the wake of a petition for a writ of certiorari filed to the Supreme Court by the Justice Ministry. Apparently the Supreme Court has ordered presiding Judge (?Jesse) Banks of the Criminal Court A and defendant, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf to appear before his justice in Chambers Elwood Jangaba on 30 May.

A writ of certiorari is an order from the Superior Court calling up the record of the proceeding of an inferior court for review. It is suspected that the trial will resume after their appearance before the Supreme Court of presiding Judge (?Jesse) Banks of the Criminal Court A. The petition by the Justice Ministry followed a denial of the prosecution motion for a change of the trial venue by presiding Judge (?Jesse) Banks.

Students, Principal Arrested for School Demonstration

AB272140 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The principal, a (?math) teacher, and several students at the (Bam) High School in Nimba County were reportedly arrested and detained last week, Wednesday, in connection with a mass demonstration which left school property destroyed and one student seriously injured.

According to today's edition of the *DAILY STAR*, the mass demonstration resulted to taking down blackboards, windows, and damaging several books including school records. The demonstration lasted for nearly 4 hours but was later brought under control after police from Sanniquellie, Ganta, Saklepie, Gbatawa under the county police detachment moved in. The mass demonstration of the principal and several students at the (Bam) High School came 2 days after public school teachers in Nimba County resolved to end their stay-home strike in demand of traveling allowance.

Meanwhile the branch of the National Union of Liberian Teachers, NULT, in Nimba County has sent a team to (Bam) to find out the extent of the damage and to seek the release of those detained as investigation into the matter continues.

MALI

Gorbachev Message Delivered to Moussa Traore

AB241754 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] The personal undersecretary of the head of state, Dr Ngollo Traore, received Yuriy (Yal Natesin), the USSR charge d'affaires to Mali, this morning on behalf of the head of state. The Soviet charge d'affaires delivered a message from the CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev to President Moussa Traore. Their talks were on the celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the Organization of African Unity tomorrow, 25 May. Africa Day is the symbol of Africa's just struggle for liberation and control over its own destiny.

The counselor at the USSR Embassy in Mali asserted that his country has always taken advantage of this anniversary celebration to further strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and developing countries in general, and Africa in particular. One may note that ever since Mali became independent our two countries have been sharing excellent ties of friendship and cooperation. Other issues discussed were the increase in violence in southern Africa with the recent raid on three Frontline States, disarmament, the world economic crisis, and world peace.

The meeting took place in the presence of the diplomatic adviser of the head of state, Moussa Coulibally.

Namibian Independence, End to Apartheid Urged

AB251312 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0900 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] The [African] Continent and all peace- and justice-loving forces are commemmorating today, 25 May, Africa Liberation Day. Twenty-three years ago leaders of some 30 independent African states met in Africa Hall in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia to sign the OAU Charter. Thus the OAU founding fathers committed themselves resolutely to the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of Africa in order to achieve the total liberation of the continent and to attain the socioeconomic development and progress of our people.

In his statement Modibo Keita, acting minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, said that in evaluating the activities of the organization we realize that the organization has played a great role in the decolonization process. This is proved by the fact that today the organization has some 50 members. However, Modibo Keita stated, this great victory that Africa won over the forces of domination must not make us forget that some areas of resistance still exist for whom this day, 25 May, represents a day of memorial and of [word indistinct].

[Begin Keita recording] A memorial to the martyrs who (?courageously sacrificed their youth) and blood for the independence of our continent, for the affirmation of the African personality and for the triumph of our ideals of peace, liberty, and progress. We respectfully salute the memory of the heroes who fell on the battlefield. Their sacrifice will not be in vain. We sympathize with our brothers in southern Africa who are suffering the humiliations of colonial domination and exploitation. As is known, the racist minority regime in Pretoria has always adopted an arrogant attitude toward Africa and toward the entire international community. The apartheid regime is obstinately violating the full rights of millions of Africans whose only crime is being black. This Botha regime, which enjoys the veiled support and complicity of others, is intensifying its terror and blind and barbaric repression in South Africa while pursuing its military aggressions against the Frontline States in violation of the numerous resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. Undoubtedly, the recent armed attacks against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe fall within the only framework of its strategy to weaken the Frontline States in order to force them to withdraw their support for the just struggles of the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia. On this occasion, we reiterate our strong condemnation of these barbaric and unjustified attacks against sovereign states. These acts, which are beyond description, not only contravene the laws governing relations among states but once again demonstrate that the (?senseless) South African regime takes delight in (?a crime) which the international community must repress. This is why today we must, more than ever before, close our ranks and increase our support for the ANC and SWAPO in order to enable them to intensify their armed struggle in order to force South Africa to abandon its racist apartheid policy, and to make it end its illegal occupation of Namibia.

We also hope that the international conference on sanctions against South Africa, to be held in a few weeks' time in Paris, will enable the international community to adopt strong and concerted measures aimed at eliminating the criminal apartheid system in South Africa and at quickly bringing independence to Namibia. [end recording]

AFP: Citizens Expelled From Algeria Begin Return

AB241957 Paris AFP in French 1726 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Bamako, 23 May (AFP) — Five to 6,000 Malians, who were expelled by the Algerian authorities, have already arrived at Gao and Menaka in northeastern Mali, reliable sources announced in Bamako on Friday. No official information has been given in Bamako on the alleged expulsion and brutal treatment of thousands of Malian and Niger Tuareg refugees over the past few weeks. According to reliable sources in Bamako there are 15 to 17,000 Malian refugees in Algeria. Also, according to these same sources, the Malian authorities have launched an appeal to UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and donor countries for aid for the returnees. These returnees, it is stated, have three points of entry into the country: Tin Zaouaten, Tessalit, and Kidal, districts in the northeast of the country near the Algerian border, and from there they are sent to Gao and Menaka.

According to these sources, the infrastructure for receiving the returnees and food stocks in the Gao region made it possible to help out the first set of refugees, in an area which is badly hit by drought. According to the World Food Program, a UN organization which coordinates the activities of donors, a problem will arise very quickly when it comes to the social reintegration of these returnees who fled one of the Sahelian regions that has been hardest hit by drought.

NIGERIA

Further Reportage, Comment on Student Riots

Police Prevent March on Government

AB271842 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] Lagos, May 27 (AFP) — Nigerian police on Tuesday prevented Lagos University students from marching on the seat of the military government to protest last Friday's massacre of students by police in the north of the country, witnesses said.

Student union officials said the march had been intended to protest the shooting of a number of students — unofficial estimates of the death toll vary from six to 32 — at the campus of Ahmadu Bello University in the northern city of Zaria.

On Tuesday, an official confirmed that four more bodies had been found on the campus on Monday.

The Nigerian information minister, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, confirmed newspaper reports that four more bodies had been found on Monday in Zaria. They were presumed to have been those of injured students who went into hiding and died.

"We are still waiting to see what happened," Col. Ukpo said in an interview.

"For so many people to have been killed, it has to have been like a war, virtually. We are shocked, we are all perplexed, we just can't understand," he said.

"Unless we are using machine guns, I really don't see how they could have killed so many people," he added, without specifying the number of casualties.

Conflicting Reports on Dead

AB272135 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1710 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The Kaduna State police command has refuted reports that more dead bodies have been discovered at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, following last Friday's student disturbances. The commissioner, Mr Nuru Aliu, told newsmen that anyone with claims of more dead bodies should stand before the public with their names, hostels, and any other details.

According to the commissioner four people died during the incident, two of whom were students, one an applicant, and the other a resident of (Samaro). Mr Aliu said, following conflicting reports, a team of senior police officials were sent to Zaria to ascertain the correct number.

Yesterday, the chairman of the Academic Staff Union of the university [words indistinct], told newsmen that four more bodies were discovered at the main campus of the institution. According to him, two of the victims were men and the others, women. Dr (?Labadisadi) said [words indistinct] at the university campus.

STATESMAN Office Attacked

AB272219 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A group of people believed to be students today attacked the Lagos office of the *NIGERIAN STATESMAN* in protest against the killing of some students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Numbering about 200, the students drove to the newspaper establishment in a bus and forced their way into the office smashing windows and destroying operational equipment. A Radio Nigeria correspondent who was at the scene of the incident said that the students were armed with all kinds of missiles. The city editor of the *STATESMAN*, Seny Nsiata, told correspondents that he could not understand the motive for the attack since his newspaper had not published anything offensive about the student-police clash at Zaria.

In a short reaction, the Lagos State Council of the Nigerian Union of Journalists [NUJ] has described the students's attack as an irresponsible act designed to intimidate to press. He stated that while the NUJ had condemned in unequivocal terms the killing of students, it could not find any justification for the commando-type assault on media houses. The Lagos State NUJ has, therefore, called on the government to provide adequate protection for journalists and their establishments.

The attack on the office of the *STATESMAN* came barely 24 hours after a similar assault on the *NIGERIAN VANGUARD* during which one of its workers was viciously beaten up and property destroyed by students who were alleged to have come from the University of Lagos.

Babangida Expresses Condolences

AB271654 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has expressed sincere condolences to the families, relatives, and friends of students who lost their lives as a result of the violent clash between the students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and law enforcement agencies.

In a nationwide broadcast to mark the Children and Youth Day, the president described the incident as most unfortunate. He appealed to all concerned particularly students and families of the dead students to be calm and to maintain the peace in the interest of everybody. President Babangida said this was necessary to enable the high-powered commission of inquiry set up by him to carry out its duty. The president also said the government was also greatly disturbed by the news of the unfortunate incidents at Government Science Secondary School, Hong, Gongola State, and the University of Lagos.

Ife, Ibadan Universities Ordered Closed

AB271615 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government has ordered the closure of the Universities of Ife and Ibadan with immediate effect. In a statement in Lagos today, the General Staff Headquarters said the closure of the University of Ife was necessitated by the obvious attempt on the part of the students to create a breach of peace and cause the breakdown of law and order. This, it said, was manifested by their action in breaking into the Ile-Ife prison and releasing inmates.

The government said while it sympathized deeply with the families of the dead students it would not condone such meditated action that could lead to a breakdown of law and order. The government warned that it would also not hesitate to close down any university whose students' action were found to be detrimental to the public interest. It appealed to all students to exercise restraint and moderation and to allow the panel set up by the president to carry out its duty in a conducive atmosphere.

Kano, Sokoto Universities Closed

AB272115 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] The Federal Government has ordered the closure of the Universities of Ife and Ibadan with immediate effect.

Another report says Bayero University, Kano, has also been closed down indefinitely following a boycott of lectures by students in sympathy with their Ahmadu Bello University counterparts. A statement by the registrar said the action was being taken by (?the registrar) for security reasons. The statement said the atmosphere at university was charged and gave the students up to [words indistinct] this evening to vacate their hostels. Students, who started the boycott yesterday, have vowed not to go back to classes unless directed by the National Association of Nigerian Students, NANS.

Also closed down is the University of Sokoto. The closure followed an emergency meeting of the university senate [words indistinct] since the student disturbances which began yesterday. The police have been drafted to guard the institutions' campuses.

University of Benin Ordered Closed

AB272112 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] From Bendel State came a report that the University of Benin has been closed down on the orders of the institution's senate. [passage indistinct]

Papers Condemn Police Action

AB271006 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 27 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *DAILY TIMES* and the *PUNCH* condemn last Friday's violent clash between the police and students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. They contend that no matter the fault of the students, there can be no justification for their killing. The papers believe that the unguarded action of the police has dented the human rights image of the Babangida administration. The *TIMES* and the *PUNCH* therefore advise the government to take prompt and decisive action against those responsible for the senseless killing in order to retrieve its image.

After reviewing past activities of the police which had also resulted in the death of unarmed students, the *TIMES* calls on the Federal Government to legislate against the use of live bullets to quell riots. The *PUNCH* on its part blames the situation partly on the university authorities which it accuses of not exercising restraint. The papers call for immediate removal of the vice chancellor, Professor Ango Abdullahi.

Ministry Issues Statement on Chernobyl Disaster

AB271835 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The Federal Ministry of Science and Technology has assured the Nigerian public that the recent nuclear reactor incident in the USSR has not in any way affected the radiation level in Nigeria. In a statement issued in Lagos today, the ministry observed that many people have become apprehensive of the radiation level in Nigeria following the nuclear disaster. The statement pointed out that the level of radiation in the country has remained normal and within the natural background level. Quoting statistics by the Federal Radiation Protection Service at the University of Ibadan, the ministry said the accumulated reading recorded from 3 March to 14 May this year stood at 15 [word indistinct]. The Federal Radiation Protection Service located in the Department of Physics at the University of Ibadan, monitors on a continuous basis the radiation level in the country.

Federal Government Hails Argentine Break With RSA

AB231847 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government has commended Argentina for breaking diplomatic relations with apartheid South Africa. In a statement in Lagos today, the government described the move as a positive and significant step worthy of emulation by all countries maintaining diplomatic and consular ties with the racists. The government has invited the Argentine foreign minister, Dante Caputo, to visit Nigeria. Argentina broke diplomatic ties with South Africa yesterday and gave racist diplomats at their embassy in Buenos Aires 10 days to leave Argentina.

Information Minister Receives U.S. Official

AB251751 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] The American deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr James Freeman, has spoken of the need to update information on Nigeria. He said that this is necessary to give the world a correct perspective of events and developments in the country. Mr Freeman agreed that the picture of Lagos and Nigeria as printed in the American press was false and outdated. He was speaking during a courtesy call on the minister of information and culture, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, in Lagos. Colonel Ukpo expressed the hope that top officials of the United States Government will help to give the American people the true picture of events in Nigeria.

Akinyemi Criticizes Permanent UNSC Members

AB231249 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Nigeria has criticized the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council for immobilizing the Council. The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, said last night in Lagos that as a result of ideological differences and so-called geostrategic considerations, the permanent members of the Council have rendered ineffective the traditional instruments for mediating and resolving crises. Because of this, he added, the United Nations was no longer capable of fulfilling its charter obligations of maintaining and ensuring world peace and security.

Prof Akinyemi, who was hosting a dinner in honor of the Indonesian foreign minister, wonders if it was not the time to consider new approaches to deal with global problems. In this connection, he called for the consideration of the possibility of what he called medium powers or a concert of medium powers emerging to assume a more effective role for world peace. The Indonesian foreign minister, Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, leaves Lagos today after a 4-day visit to Nigeria.

2d Republic Politician Released From Detention

AB242042 Dakar PANA in English 1510 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Lagos, 24 May (NAN/PANA) — A politician in Nigeria's second republic, Alhaji Tanko Yakassai, held by security officials, has regained his freedom after 31 days in detention. The detention is believed to be connected with President Ibrahim Babangida's warning to politicians on 18 April to stop defying the ban on political activities.

Alhaji Yakassai was deposed President Shehu Shagari's special assistant on National Assembly (national parliament) affairs.

The *GUARDIAN* newspaper quoted the politician, who yesterday left for his home in Kano, the country's popular commercial city, as telling newsmen in Lagos that his release was without conditions.

MOZAMBIQUE

Cooperation Agreement Signed With CEMA

MB231232 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] In Maputo this afternoon, a cooperation agreement was signed following the first session of the Mozambique-CEMA joint commission. On the occasion, Mozambique Minister of Planning Mario Machungo stressed that Mozambique is the first southern African country to sign an accord of this kind with CEMA, stating that the particulars of the accord represent an enormous responsibility to the peoples of each side.

[Begin Machungo recording] The accord which we have just signed clearly demonstrates the successful outcome of our meeting and expresses the firm desire of the two sides in deepening the links of cooperation between our countries and peoples. The projects that we have agreed to implement jointly will certainly be a decisive contribution to strengthening our economy and developing our country.

The common (?belief) that economic development is the decisive weapon in the struggle against the destabilization being waged by imperialism against our country will certainly encourage our action and ensure an appropriate utilization of the devices that we have established for an early fulfillment of our plans of action.

Comrades, over the past 4 days we worked very hard and with dedication so as to identify the priority areas where multilateral cooperation, together with ongoing bilateral relations, will result in a more rapid concrete outcome, thus solving the most pressing problems faced by our people and economy. The plan of action which we have agreed upon covers strategic areas of our economy, namely agriculture, industry, geology, health, and education.

We have, therefore, turned a new page in the history of our relations. In southern Africa for the first time we have established the first joint commission between CEMA and an African country, namely the People's Republic of Mozambique, which is struggling for the building of a just society where men have the same opportunities and may attain their aspirations fully, regardless of race, tribe, religion, or region. The particulars of the accord we have just signed represent an enormous responsibility to our peoples. Where there is a will, there is a way. We have already proved through the various cooperation agreements with the countries present here that we are capable of overcoming all obstacles. We are capable of successfully coping with maneuvers designed to undermine our genuine cooperation. Together and with strength and resolve we will fulfill what we have agreed upon. [end recording]

(Marinov Petrov), CEMA deputy secretary general, stressed that the practical fulfillment of the projects agreed upon will depend on the efforts of each of the sides. He assured that CEMA will provide effective assistance to the development of Mozambique.

Machel Receives CEMA Delegation

MB231233 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpts] In Maputo yesterday morning, President Samora Machel received the CEMA delegation which is in our country in the framework of the deepening of bilateral cooperation relations. On this occasion Samora Machel pointed out the importance that our country gives to cooperation with CEMA member-countries, noting the existing possibilities that could be used to develop such cooperation. The CEMA delegation is scheduled to leave Maputo today.

RENAMO Charges Zimbabwe With Forcible Recruitment

MB250651 Johannesburg International Service in English
1100 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] The antigovernment insurgent group in Mozambique, RENAMO, says Zimbabwean forces in Mozambique are forcibly recruiting Mozambicans for military training in Zimbabwe under British auspices. In a statement issued in Lisbon, RENAMO said 12 such recruits who had escaped had been shot for desertion. It said the 6,000 Zimbabwean troops who were concentrated in the central Mozambique town of Vila Paiva de Andrade were forcibly rounding up young Mozambican legions for training at Inyanka in Zimbabwe. Inyanka, it said, was a center for training by British army officers. RENAMO said the 12 Mozambican recruits had been shot in the presence of British officers.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Denies RSA Claims of 57 PLAN Deaths

MB250802 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] SWAPO yesterday denied claims by the Pretoria racist regime that the South African army, which is occupying Namibia illegally, had killed 57 [as heard] soldiers of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN].

In a statement distributed in Luanda yesterday, SWAPO stated that this claim was completely false and groundless. The statement added that this was intended to [words indistinct] human and material losses by the occupationist Pretoria regime as a result of the downing of one of its aircraft last Wednesday.

SADF Says SWAPO Claim on Plane 'Blatant Nonsense'

MB240831 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT
24 May 86

[Text] SWAPO claims it has shot down a South Africa transport plane in northern Namibia. A SWAPO statement carried by ANGOP says guerrillas have shot down a C-160 transport plane near (Ukwaludhi). The statement says all those aboard were killed and the plane was destroyed. In Pretoria a South African Defense Force spokesman has said she has no comment to make on a claim which she described as blatant nonsense.

Lectures Suspended After Violence at Academy

MB231758 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1755 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 23, SAPA — Lectures were suspended at the city campus of the SWA/Namibia Academy for Tertiary Education today after violence had erupted in which students broke down a high concrete wall at a women's residence last night.

A spokesman for the academy said in Windhoek that the rector, Professor Attie Buitendacht, and a delegation of the students representative council resumed a meeting this afternoon to discuss students' grievances. The institution would remain closed until further notice but meals would still be provided to students tonight, he said.

Students said all meetings had been cancelled by the academy authorities, including a meeting planned for tonight by the Namibian National Students Organization (NANSO), which was not allowed to operate on the campus. A vice chairman of SWAPO, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, was one of the speakers invited to address the students on "academic freedom."

The situation became tense yesterday when about 500 black and colored students held a mass meeting after the students representatives council [SRC] had returned from a visit to the Cape where they studied the status and operations of South African universities' SRC's. The meeting resolved to boycott lectures today until negotiations had been completed to amend the Academy Act, which defines the status of the SRC, and permission had been granted for NANSO to operate on the campus.

The boycott was also in solidarity with students of Ongwediva Teachers Training College in Northern SWA/Namibia who had gone on strike over the late arrival of study guides which had been delivered in Afrikaans instead of English.

Last night, students at the academy stoned the car of the editor of an Afrikaans-language weekly newspaper in Windhoek, and today they chased away a reporter of an Afrikaans daily and announcer on SWABC television, shouting "We don't want propagandists here." About 200 students chanting "Viva Mandela," "Viva Nujoma," "Viva Joe Slovo," "Free Namibia," and "Down with Buitendacht" then marched to a women's hostel where they demolished a 10m section of a concrete wall. Students said the wall had kept them prisoners and they wanted a gate.

Students representatives met Prof Buitendacht this morning and then reported back to a students meeting. Negotiations with Prof Buitendacht were resumed this afternoon. The academy is open to all races. It offers university degree courses, but also serves as a technikon and a technical college. About 60 per cent of the 3500 registered students (extramural courses included) are black and coloured.

SOUTH AFRICA

General Malan To Be 'Out of Action Indefinitely'

MB251230 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] South Africa's minister of defense will be out of action for some time following open heart surgery. Defense Force chief media liaison officer Brigadier Kobus Bosmann says the operation was a success, but General Malan will be out of action indefinitely.

BBC Interviews Information Minister on AWB Action

MB231844 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 23 May 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Last night there were violent scenes at a political meeting in Pietersburg, north of Johannesburg, but for once it involved only whites. A speech by South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha was disrupted by members of an ultrarightwing group known as the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB. There was fighting, police eventually moved in with tear gas to quell the disturbance, but a government minister, Mr du Plessis, has accused the police of holding back, and it all comes at a time when there are signs of a white backlash against the government's cautious reforms of apartheid. In the past the AWB has been dismissed as a lunatic fringe minority with little support or influence. On the line, Will Day asks South Africa's Information Minister Louis Nel if the government would now be taking it more seriously.

[Begin recording] [Nel] Naturally the government is taking seriously what happened yesterday and will next week consider in what way it is going to react to it. I cannot at this stage tell you what the reaction would be because no such decision has been taken.

[Day] It has been alleged that the police held back as the meeting was disrupted. I believe Minister du Plessis has said that the police did not do enough to stop the violence. Do you consider this true?

[Nel] I have seen the report, a newspaper report on what Minister P. du Plessis said. I have also seen the report that the minister of police was quoted as saying that he cannot react to that because he is investigating the situation. Under the circumstances, there would be nothing for me to say at this stage. I just don't have the facts.

[Day] Does the problem yesterday represent a victory for the ultraright in South Africa?

[Nel] I wouldn't say so. I think they behaved in a very rude manner and a lot of people will be put off by what has happened. I experienced that yesterday. We have also today experienced a number of Nationalists who have been very complacent over the last number of years, suddenly coming forward much more enthusiastically than what they were before, and the government is really gaining support in other circles where we didn't have support before. What you lose in one hand, you might very well make up on the other.

[Day] So, do you think that yesterday's violence will backfire against the Afrikaner movement?

[Nel] I think yes. I think that the violence will backfire against the Afrikaner Resistance Movement. Generally, the Afrikaner is not that type of person, and the general mood in this country, as far as Afrikaners are concerned, is that we want peace and we want peace for development. This is an extreme right-wing group and what happened yesterday will not curry favor with most Afrikaners.

[Day] Do you think that it is likely to have gathered any support in Transvaal or areas around Pietersburg?

[Nel] The Afrikaner Resistance Movement obviously has support in those areas. There can be no doubt about that. Whether they gained additional support as a result of this, I doubt, but it is not really possible to tell for sure.

[Day] What effect, if any, is it likely to have on the liberalization program of President Botha?

[Nel] The government must act strongly and the government will act weakly if the government decides not to continue with this program of reform, and the state president has already said quite explicitly that this will not deter us and we will continue with the reform program regardless of the opposition it may receive from that quarter.

[Day] Is it likely that arrests will be made following the disturbances?

[Nel] Certain charges have been laid and these charges will be investigated, and it is not possible for me to really predict now what is going to happen, but charges have been laid. They are being investigated at the moment.

[Day] One gets the impression from this end that violence is becoming more and more widespread throughout South Africa. Are things coming to a head down there?

[Nel] There has been a lot of black-on-black violence. The conflict is really a very important one in the black community. We must remember that the black radicals try to gain control over the black masses of South Africa. They do not have the spontaneous support of the black masses, specifically for the violence, and through violence and intimidation they try to gain control over the black masses, and the government has a duty, of course, to react to this and to try and maintain law and order in our country, but this is instigated violence by the ANC — specifically the ANC who has terrorists being trained in various parts of the world from where they are infiltrated into South Africa trying to stir up trouble and to instigate violence and to try and through violence gain control over the black community. What you have been seeing lately is the result of the attempts by these people.

[Day] Yet, Mr Nel, we are seeing blacks fighting blacks. We are now seeing whites fighting whites. Is this likely to be getting worse?

[Nel] Well, the whites fighting whites, we have spoken about that. That is a tragic development in South Africa, but I am absolutely convinced that it will be contained. [end recording]

De Klerk Says NP To Continue Transvaal Meetings

MB270450 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2025 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 26, SAPA — The National Party [NP] had a right and a duty to carry its "message of moderation" to the country and would soon hold more public meetings in the Transvaal, the minister of the budget, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said tonight. He said, however, that he was not "laying down the gauntlet" to right-wingers who disrupted recent NP meetings.

Mr de Klerk, the Transvaal NP leader, added that he and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, would address public meetings "soon" in Brits and Pietersburg respectively. Mr de Klerk was referring in his reply to the third reading debate on the own affairs budget to the violent disruption by right-wing Afrikaners of NP meetings in Brits, Pietersburg and Warden.

Members of other political parties and others with opposing viewpoints to the NP would be welcome to attend the meetings. A "right of admission" proviso would be applied only to stop those whose sole aim was disruption.

Mr de Klerk said another "important dimension" of the issue was that the Afrikaner was now "under the spotlight." "We, who are Afrikaners on all sides of the house, despite our political differences, remain Afrikaners, and now, because of the bitter divisions and our leading role in South African politics all attention is being focused on us from the outside world and particularly from inside the country.

"Nobody can hope to get the cooperation of black leaders against the African National Congress and communism if they don't respect us ... this is the reality of South African politics," he said. "Our test is to show that we are worthy of the leadership role the Afrikaner has filled for so long ... in a sense the Afrikaner's honour is at stake."

Mr de Klerk called on the "unruly element among Afrikaners" that had disrupted meetings not to lower the dignity of the people (volk). This was not the time for petty politics, hate and emotion, which was dominating the political debate. From its side, the NP "will make sure our hands stay clean. If I hear of incidents where this does not happen I will take steps."

Mr de Klerk's speech was continually interrupted by interjections, particularly from Conservative Party [CP] benches, and when the chairman, Mr Rex le Roux, prohibited any more of these, all but three of the CP members walked out. Mr Andre Fourie (NP Turffontein) who called the CP members "cowards," refused to withdraw the interjection when ordered to do so by the chair and left the chamber.

Earlier, Mr de Klerk rejected allegations in the presss and elsewhere that Mr Botha and the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, had not arrived at the venue for the Pietersburg meeting last Thursday night. He said the two ministers had been on their way to the hall when the police officer in charge at the scene had advised them their presence could lead to further violence and that they should delay their arrival until a later stage when this might not happen. "This did not happen but it is untrue to say they were never on their way there," Mr de Klerk said.

Tutu Condemns UK, U.S. for Blocking Sanctions

MB250702 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Bishop Desmond Tutu has lashed out at the United States and Britian for blocking moves towards economic sanctions against South Africa. Speaking at a religious festival in Wales, England, Bishop Tutu said people should make it clear that they will not tolerate governments who collaborated with the South African Government. He said South Africa is on the brink of disaster and only the decisive intervention of the international community could save the situation.

The United States and Britain last night vetoed a Security Council resolution calling for selective international sanctions to punish South Africa for its cross-border raids. Twelve of the 15 council members supported the resolution and France abstained.

Commentary Says Tutu Does Not Speak for Blacks

MB270810 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 27 May 86

[Station commentary: "Bishop Tutu and Violence"]

[Text] Bishop Desmond Tutu, holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, has now taken another step towards aligning himself with the forces of revolution in South Africa. Speaking in London, he was asked by reporters whether he would support violence in South Africa should sanctions fail to bring about the changes in South Africa which he desired. The bishop replied that it would be justifiable for Christians to overthrow an unfair dispensation.

The fact is that by throwing in his support behind those seeking sanctions against South Africa, Bishop Tutu has in effect been contributing towards escalating violence in South Africa. The most obvious and immediate effect of sanctions against South Africa, as pointed out recently by a spokesman for the American State Department, would be to escalate the level of violence and polarization in South Africa.

Earlier this year Bishop Tutu caused a furor in South Africa and especially among moderate black leaders when he called on the Western world to support the ANC terrorist organization. This prompted American Vice President George Bush to question Bishop Tutu's commitment to nonviolence, while in South Africa Zulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi lashed out at Bishop Tutu for calling on the West to support a particular political group in South Africa which had no proof whatsoever of its popular support among black people.

Within South Africa Bishop Tutu is rapidly discrediting himself among the black people of the country. Opinion surveys among blacks show that more than 70 percent of them oppose sanctions. The bulk of them oppose violence, and yet a man who says he speaks on their behalf is campaigning abroad for precisely the type of international action which they oppose.

Le Grange Declines Comment on SAP KwaNdebele Role

MB271624 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1559 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 27, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today declined to say whether members of the SA Police were involved in action against unrest in KwaNdebele on or about May 14 this year. Replying to a question from Mr Peter Soal (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Johannesburg North) he said that as the territory was a "self-governing state with its own police force", and as the events of that date were "an internal concern of that state", he did not deem it in the public interest to "make known information regarding the national state's domestic affairs".

Buthelezi 'Appalled' at Whites for 'Chickening Out'

MB232007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2006 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, May 23, SAPA — The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said in Pietermaritzburg tonight that he was appalled at the number of whites "chickening out" of South Africa because they were scared of playing a role in bringing about fundamental change. It was shameful behavior for descendants of brave English and Afrikaners who had not been afraid to settle in what was then the wilderness of Africa, he told guests at the Insurance Institute of South Africa's annual banquet.

Chief Buthelezi said he spoke as a descendant of warriors who had fought a fullscale war with the British in 1879 and had a bloody encounter with the Afrikaners in 1838. "Your people and mine were forged in the wilderness," he said. "Let us take courage in both hands and save our country from sinking into oblivion through the foolish acts of those who want to destroy everything which your forebears and mine built up on this tip of Africa."

South Africa had enormous potential to become great once apartheid was vanquished, provided this came about through negotiation and reconciliation. With its huge resources, its vast space, its minerals, agriculture, harbours, educational institutions "and, above all, its vibrant mixture of people", it could easily take its place as one of the world's most important countries. "Even with the terrible manacles of apartheid which it bears as the curse of the world, its people's achievements have been quite extraordinary," he said. "How great it could become when institutionalised racism ends, as it inevitably will."

Chief Buthelezi said that about R8000-million a year was channelled into insurance companies in South Africa in short and long-term premiums. That was awe-inspiring enough, but with their investment strength and their powerful shareholding interests in giant enterprises, their significance in a capitalist economy was "gargantuan". He called on the insurance industry to wield its enormous power to pressure the government into the real, fundamental change that could come about only by power-sharing.

"By convincing it that if whites continue to cling, through obduracy and force, to control of all that matters in 87 per cent of the country, they will lose out to the forces generated by justifiable anger and exploited by power-hungry opportunists," Chief Buthelezi said.

Further Reportage on Crossroads Fighting

Death Toll Rises to 44

MB271145 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1137 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 27, SAPA — The number of dead in the Crossroads squatter camp has risen to 44 and of this number 42 were attributed to fighting, according to a police spokesman, SABC radio news reports.

The bodies of two children aged three years and 10 years were found in a burnt out hut. Police said three people have been arrested for murder in the camp. The plight of the needy in Crossroads is rapidly deteriorating as friends and family can no longer support the victims. Sixteen welfare organisations met in Cape Town yesterday to discuss ways and means of relieving the situation.

28,000 Homeless 'Unaccounted For'

MB261636 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Our Cape Town news staff reports that more than 28,000 people left homeless after last week's unrest in the Crossroads squatter camp are unaccounted for. A spokesman for the Western Cape Development Board says his department has housed only 1,500 people in 133 tents in Kayelitsha. About 2,000 are being accomodated in the Xolani center in Nyanga, a road has been bulldozed around the Nyanga Bush and Portland Cement squatter camps, and the area has been cordoned off with barbed wire. Openings have been left to enable former residents to retrieve building materials.

Snap Debate Called Off

MB271302 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1236 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 27, SAPA — A snap debate on the situation in Crossroads was called off by the speaker, Mr Joham Greeff, today after the Supreme Court granted a temporary interdict yesterday restraining the security forces from acting against residents of the squatter camp.

Mr Greeff told the house today the motion for the half-hour debate could not be introduced as it dealt with a matter that was sub judice until the court gave its final judgment. Mr Greeff said he had examined the affidavits presented to court yesterday and had found continual reference to conditions in Crossroads and steps taken by the police and Defence Force in the camp. The notice of motion, given by the official opposition, also dealt with conditions in the camp and security force action. After careful consideration, Mr Speaker said, he had decided that the motion could not be introduced.

Mr Ken Andrew, the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on black affairs for the western Cape, gave notice yesterday that he would call for the debate today on "the situation and the role played by the authorities at Crossroads, and in particular the unrest there."

KTC Camp Calm After Order

MB271621 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 27, SAPA — Residents of the KTC squatter settlement went about their normal business today after the Cape Town Supreme Court granted an interdict preventing police and vigilantes causing or allowing them to be attacked. The debris of burnt-out vehicles and roadblocks littered streets but the atmosphere was calm. Police casspirs and Defence Force buffels which patrolled crossroads were absent from KTC. At Crossroads foreign TV crews filmed a bulldozer clearing the burnt terrain and stragglers retrieved building materials.

Anglican Archbishop Urges Inquiry

MB271057 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1020 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 27, SAPA — The Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, The Most Reverend Phillip Russell, has endorsed the call for an official inquiry into the violence at Crossroads, which has already claimed 12 lives.

SABC news reported today that he said the terms of reference of the commission should be to look into the underlying cause of the situation, the role of the police and the various parties involved.

Boesak Accuses SAP of Arming Vigilantes

MB281316 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Leading antiapartheid clergyman Allan Boesak has visited the violence-riddled Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town. He has accused the police of arming rightwing vigilantes who mounted attacks on rival groups in the camp. The charge has been denied by police. The situation in the trouble-torn camp was described as quiet this morning. The Red Cross society is to set up a refugee camp in nearby Nyanga for the squatters left homeless by the fighting between conservative and radical groups.

The authorities intend turning Crossroads into an established residential area, with fewer people, and about half the area devastated in last week's violence has been cleared by bulldozers.

Heunis: Assistance 'Wrongly Portrayed'

MB280623 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says that the government's assistance to those disrupted by the violence in the Crossroads squatter camp has been wrongly portrayed as forced removal.

He said in a statement released in Cape Town that he had offered to accommodate the destitute as a group on a temporary basis in Khayelitsha until permanent arrangments could be made. Apparently this offer was not acceptable to certain groups and it appeared as if certain politicians were playing a role in this.

Mr Heunis said negotiations with the private sector regarding the upgrading of Crossroads took place last year. All parties involved had agreed that the population would eventually have to be decreased if meaningful upgrading was to be initiated.

ANC Official Says 'White SA Children in Danger'

MB271211 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The ANC's representative in Zimbabwe has been quoted as saying that the lives of white South African children are now in danger from his organization.

In an interview with *THE HERALD* newspaper the representative of the outlawed organization says the movement is determined that white parents should also have to bury their children in large numbers as black parents have had to do over the past 2 years of township violence. Howard Barrell reports from Harare.

[Barrell] Attempts to contact the man who is the official spokesman in Lusaka today to confirm the views of ANC's Zimbabwe chief representative, Relly Mazimba, were unsuccessful, but *THE HERALD* quotes Mazimba as saying our people will now march into the white areas and schools to reciprocate what the whites are doing to our people. The international community we know will only say that we are killing innocent people but what about our children? Mazimba is further quoted: White South Africans have to go and bury their beloved ones as much as we are doing. Observers note there has been a marked hardening in the ANC's official policy on armed struggle but that the ANC's official policy is still understood to be that it will not aim guerrilla attacks against specifically civilian targets, although civilians will get caught in the crossfire.

ANC Denies Plans To Attack Children

MB271426 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The ANC has denied reports that it is planning attacks on white schoolchildren. Earlier, a Zimbabwean newspaper said a top ANC official had threatened to take violence into white areas. The ANC has, however, not explained how the threat came to be reported. Howard Barrell has more.

[Barrell] An ANC official spokesman said in Lusaka today that the ANC's policy on armed struggle had not changed at all. He said: The ANC will never go and attack white schoolchildren or any other schoolchildren for that matter. The ANC will not direct military attacks against specifically civilian targets, although civilians will get caught in the cross-fire. The official ANC response came after the ANC's chief representative to Zimbabwe, Mr Reddy Mazimba, had been quoted in the Zimbabwe *HERALD* newspaper as saying white parents must now also go to the graveyard.

AWB Leader Foresees Afrikaner Republic

MB280554 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2049 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Pietersburg, May 27, SAPA — The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, tonight told about 2,000 cheering supporters here that "the night of the teargas" would be commemorated next year in the Afrikaners' own independent republic. He was referring to the May 22 AWB takeover of a National Party meeting in Pietersburg, when police threw teargas to disperse the crowd.

With tonights' venue — the Pietersburg stadium — virtually surrounded by police units, Mr TerreBlanche described the government as "a pathetic bunch of half-casts (bontmense)," saying South Africa was too valuable to be ruled by "political jelly tots." He claimed the government no longer had the support of "the Afrikaner volk [people]," and warned that "the will of a nation ignores laws and teargas."

"I am not a nazi — I am a farmer's son (boerseun) from the western Transvaal, on my way to the realization of a boer republic," said Mr TerreBlanche. Mr TerreBlanche launched a bitter attack on the government's "pre-occupation with freedom of spech," and complained about the fact that the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, "who has nothing to do with the Afrikaner volk," was given five times as much TV time as himself on the "Network" programme. He again warned that if "chaos" erupted in South Africa, the AWB would take back the country "by force" for the Afrikaner.

At tonight's rally, former wrestling champion Manie Maritz was lauded as "the hero of Brits," and Mr Izak Butler as "the hero of Pietersburg" for leading the onslaught on Mr Pik Botha's meeting last Thursday.

Announcing that Mr Butler had lost his job because of his AWB connections, Mr TerreBlanche told him, amid loud applause, "Rather lose your job than your love for your volk and fatherland." There were no incidents of violence at tonight's meeting.

AWB To Attend 'Public' National Party Meetings

MB271306 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1212 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 27, SAPA — The AWB would attend the "reorganised" National Party meetings in Pietersburg and Brits — if they were public meetings, AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche said in Pretoria today. He panned nationalists for announcing "public meetings" and then restricting admission to Nationalists, which happened at Pietersburg last Thursday.

Karate combatants from a Johannesburg Teacher's Training College and Johannesburg traffic officers had reportedly been drafted to bar AWB men at the Pietersbrug meeting — to no avail. "If they are public meetings, where the public is welcome, and of which I am a member, then I will be there," Mr Terre-Blanche said. "But they should not invite the public and then lock the doors."

Transvaal National Party chairman Mr F.W. de Klerk, minister of national education, announced in the House of Assembly yesterday that he would hold a meeting in Brits while Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha would return to hold a meeting in Pietersburg — two venues where NP meetings had been wrecked by the AWB.

Mr TerreBlanche today slammed certain media for slanted news coverage, and said he would call on the public at Saturday's Republic Day celebrations on Pretoria's monument koppie to boycott certain newspapers. "I will name them on Saturday and we will bleed them to death," he said. He criticised the "11 seconds" afforded him in a TV interview last night. "But at least it was televised. The SABC has recorded three previous interviews with me which have never been shown," he said.

Mr Terreblanche will address a meeting at a Pietersburg Rugby Stadium tonight. The city council had cancelled the AWB's booking for the Jack Botes Hall as damage, caused by a stampede when police lobbed teargas into the audience last Thursday, was being repaired.

Sends 'Threatening Message' to ANC

MB231323 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The AWB sent a brief threatening message to ANC Headquarters in Lusaka on Monday. The message, sent by telex, arrived just a few hours after the SADF raid on suspected ANC targets in Gaborone, Harare, and Lusaka. As Howard Barrell reports, the message apparently came from the Johannesburg office of the AWB.

[Barrell] An ANC source released the text of the message today. It is addressed to what are termed ANC terrorist organizations and is signed AWB, Johannesburg. The text reads: You have been taught a lesson in Rhodesia, get it into your thick heads you will never defeat the might of the powerful South African Forces. The Afrikaners are some of the toughest breed in the world. The message continues: If you persist with your evil terrorism against blacks and whites you will be smashed once and for all. You can get as much assistance as you like from Russia. This will not help you. The countries that host you can be defeated either economically or militarily by South Africa. You will never, never intimidate South Africa with your cowardly activities, the message ends. An ANC source responded: They are mad.

Favorable January-April Trade Balance Recorded

MB231731 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1615 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 23, SAPA — South African recorded a favourable trade balance of R3423.3 million from January to April this year, according to figures released in Pretoria today. Preliminary statistics from the Department of Customs and Excise show that exports totalled R12327.6 million and imports R8914.3 million. The figures have been adjusted to bring them into line with the requirements for the compilation of the balance of payments.

A breakdown of the world trading zones shows that Europe remained South Africa's largest trading partner. Exports totalled R3160.0 million, compared with R2857.7 million in the same period last year, while imports stood at R3580.2 million (R3544.3 million). Asia was South Africa's second largest export earner with a total of R1837.7 million (R1692.6 million). These were followed by America with R1136.3 million (R1021.8 million), Africa with R548.3 million (R382.0 million) and Oceania with R115.0 million (R67.8 million).

After Europe, Asian imports rated second with R1324.0 million (R1050.5 million). America was next with R1076.8 million (R1325.7 million) followed by Africa's R198.3 million (R134.3 million) and Oceania's R82.4 million (R106.8 million).

Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments totalled R5507.1 million (R4734.9 million) for exports and R2642.1 million (R1242.8 million) for imports. Ships and aircraft stores amounted to R23.2 million (R15.4 million).

Indaba Discusses Swiss, West German Systems

MB231945 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Proposals for a government system which will be based largely on those of Switzerland and West Germany were discussed at the Natal-KwaZulu indaba in Durban today.

The chairman of the indaba, Professor Desmond Clarence, says the main task is to determine a suitable democratic government system for the region. He said that up to now considerable attention had been given to the development of a strong second tier government which would carry through executive powers to the lower levels. The indaba resumes its discussions next Thursday.

Zulu King Orders End to Faction Fighting

MB231152 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0924 GMT 23 May 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Okhukho, Friday — King Goodwill Zwelithin of the Zulus today commanded his people to end faction fights in this area and to eradicate what he called "senseless black-on-black strife" generally. The king took the unusual step of issuing this royal command in public when he opened the Zululand anthracite colliery here.

He was referring to recent inter-clan fighting in which several people have died, to arson and killings throughout the country and to mine problems involving workers and unions. King Goodwill warned that divisions at the local level would open the way for outsiders to create strife and dissent. And he alleged that the president of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], Mr Elijah Barayi, had made it clear in recent months that he had some people in the National Union of Mineworkers who were intent on destroying the economy and attacking the free enterprise system. This was being done as "part of a wider strategy of creating black-on-black confrontations."

There were certain people at the mine who made a practice of insulting the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. This was an extremely dangerous thing to do "here in our midst," the Zulu king said, and he called for a halt to it in the interests of all. "In Zulu society we tolerate constructive criticism," he said. "But Zulu culture does not give scope for any denigration of their leaders."

He and his government would not be party to any campaign of hostility against workers of other ethnic groups. "But," he said, "they in turn must not be baited into denigrating black leadership of this region by people such as Mr Elijah Barayi, the president of COSATU and vice-president of the National Union of Mineworkers."

King Goodwill warned of a serious plight for blacks, in particular under policies of disinvestment. He said the new mine would not only provide jobs but would help in the rehabilitation of whole communities.

Brother of Former AZAPO President Killed

MB280645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0628 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg May 26, SAPA — Mr Steve Mthembu, the brother of the former president of the Azanian Peoples Organisation, Mr Kgxba Mthembu, was killed yesterday by youths in Soweto. Police have confirmed Mr Mthembu's death.

Mr Mthembu was bludgeoned to death with stones, pangas and bricks at Emdeni high school where he was to have addressed students. Mr Mthembu was confronted by a group of armed students. He barricaded himself in the principals office. He was dragged out of the office and hacked to death in view of teachers and residents. Members of the SADF arrived a few minutes later and saved Mr Mthembu's body from being burnt.

Middelburg Council of Churches Offices Bombed

MB231440 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1423 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Middelburg, May 23, SAPA — Petrol bombs were hurled into the offices of the Midlands Council of Churches (MCC) and at the parish of Nederduitse Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church] in Midros township at Middelburg in the Cape early today, causing R1500 damage. Nobody was injured in the attacks which destroyed files and gutted the office used for the organisational work of the council and "slightly damaged" the study of the chairman of the MCC, DS [dominee, reverend] Abe Visagie.

The attacks follow the release two weeks ago of seven MCC church workers detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. None of the detainees were charged. "Church workers have received threatening telephone calls from a man with an Afrikaans accent for some time, which were reported to the police," Mr Visagie said today.

The repression monitoring group [RMG] today condemned the petrol bombings. "Government supporters in Middelburg are now following the national trend of attempting to achieve their aims through petrol bombing, where legal forms of harrassment have not met with success," an RMG spokesman said.

Mr Visagie said two petrol bombs were hurled into his personal study and four were thrown into the offices at around 3.30 am. He said the bombs were "quite sophisticated with cut tubes and gravel and were of the same type thrown into the home of Middelburg Youth Congress Leader, Victor Mtila, last month." Mr Mtila received extensive burns in the attack and is still in hospital.

Mr Visagie said it was fortunate that last week, after the first bomb threats, anti petrol bomb devices were placed on the windows of all the bedrooms. A police liaison officer yesterday confirmed the petrol bombings and said investigations were continuing.

Guguletu Policeman's House Petrol Bombed

MB232021 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2018 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 23, SAPA — Two petrol bombs were thrown at the home of a policeman in Guguletu, near Cape Town, today and the policeman's brother and sister were abducted. A police spokesman said one petrol bomb was thrown into the bedroom and another into the lounge. The policeman extinguished the fire himself and damage was minimal and then, to prevent the petrol-bombing of his vehicle, the policeman drove it away. When he returned he found that his sister, 23, and his brother, 20, had disappeared. Police said they were presumably abducted by the same people who had thrown the petrol-bombs but were dropped back home about four hours later, unharmed.

Body of SACC Worker Found in Soweto

MB271321 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1257 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 27, SAPA — The body of South African Council of Churches [SACC] worker Mr Diliza Matshoba was found yesterday in a Soweto mortuary — two days after the discovery of his burnt and battered car sparked fears that he had become the latest victim of vicious political rivalry.

His death was reported last night by one of several political associates who spent the day scouring hospitals and mortuaries. It was confirmed by a spokesman for the SACC. The apparent cause of death was a motor accident, but his associates have not ruled out the possibility of a political assassination.

The whereabouts of a second SACC worker, Mr Seth Mazibuko, who was allegedly abducted on Thursday after youths disrupted a civic association meeting, is still not known.

Mr Matshoba, 34, and Mr Mazibuko, both supporters of the United Democratic Front [UDF], had been involved in investigating the clashes between UDF affiliates in Soweto and certain black consciousness groups. The car used by Mr Matshoba was discovered in Zondi on Saturday morning, his lawyer said. It appeared to have been involved in an accident before being set alight and a "rigged" accident could not be ruled out. Mr Matshoba worrked for the justice and reconciliation division of the SACC for about three years after serving a sentence on Robben Island.

Four Alexandra Action Committee Members Arrested

MB231423 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1420 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 23, SAPA — Four executive members of the Alexandra Action Committee [AAC] were yesterday arrested by police and are being held at the Wynberg police station, the chairman of the committee said today. Mr Moses Mayekiso said the action by police was a further example of "harrasment" of Alex residents. Mr Mayekiso said a delegation from the AAC had visited the police station, but were unable to find out under which legislation they were being held.

The arrested members are Mr Richard Mdakana, Mr Naude Moitse, Mr Godfrey Msezane and Mr Mzwenele Mayekiso, brother of Mr Moses Mayekiso. Mr Moses Mayekiso said they were arrested in Alexandra at about noon yesterday.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 27 May

MB271652 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1646 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 27, SAPA — Following is the SAP unrest situation report to 7pm:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

"In Atteridgeville near Pretoria, a man threw stones at a municipal policeman. The official arrested the man.

"At Tokoza near Germiston, two private homes were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a cement delivery vehicle was looted. In the same area, two private vehicles were extensively damaged when they were set alight. A man was burnt to death in one of the vehicles. In another incident, a beerhall was extensively damaged when sheets of corrugated iron were ripped off the roof.

"At Imbali in Natal, security guards at a college were stoned. A youth was arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Machibisa near Durban, police dispersed an illegal gathering and arrested three youths.

"At Thusharak near Witbank, petrol was poured over a man and set alight. He sustained serious burn wounds.

"At Ikutseng near Warrenton, a private vehicle was set alight. Police arrested five men in connection with this incident.

"At Kanyamanzane near Nelspruit, police fired at a group of blacks attempting to set fire to a private vehicle. A youth was wounded and arrested.

"At Lingelihle near Cradock, a number of shots were fired at SAP members. No one was injured. The members returned the fire. As far as could be established, no one was injured."

Early 28 May

MB280650 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0716 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 28, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest report from the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Ikütseng near Warrenton the SAP (South African (police) arrested a man when a mob stoned a vehicle of the development board.

"At Soweto (Witwatersrand) a man was burnt to death when petrol was poured over him and then set alight.

"At Kwakwatsi near Koppies in the Orange Free Stae, vehicles of the SAP were stoned on two occasions. The SAP dispersed the mob with tearsmoke and birdshot at one stage and during the second incident with a shot from a 9mm pistol. No injuries were reported.

"In another incident the primary school was damaged by arsonists.

"At Phemtoma near Heilbron a shop was slightly damaged when it was stoned.

"At Daveyton near Benoni, the SAP dispersed mobs with tearsmoke when they gathered illegally on several occasions."

"At Kwamashu near Durban two private dwellings were petrol-bombed. During one of the incidents the SAP dispersed a mob with shotgun fire.

"At Soweto (Port Elizabeth) the SAP dispersed a mob with tearsmoke when their vehicle was stoned.

"At Sebokeng near Verreniging the municipal police dispersed a mob with shotgun fire when their vehicle was stoned.

"At the Krugersdorp industrial area a man was arrested when a petrol bomb was hurled at a hostel.

"At KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth, the private dwelling of a councillor was petrol-bombed. The SAP dispersed the mob with shotgun fire. No injuries were reported.

"At Fimgo near Grahamstown a private dwelling was slightly damaged by a petrol bomb.

"At KwaNobuhle near Uitenhage a private dwelling was extensively damaged by arsonists. In the same area a mob was dispersed with tearsmoke when they gathered illegally. Policemen on footpatrol were attacked by this mob. The policemen defended themselves by firing shotguns. During this incident two men were fatally wounded, one was wounded and another three wounded and arrested.

"At Katlehong near Germiston a woman was burnt to death when a private dwelling was set alight. In the same incident a man and woman sustained serious burn wounds."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Reasons for Raids

In an article on page 16 of *THE SUNDAY STAR*, Tom Lodge a senior lecturer in the department of Political Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, examines the reasons for the cross-border raids in light of what he sees as the government's three top political priorities. In the first place, he says, "the government's basic and fundamental concern is with the preservation of the status quo — in other words, the exclusive control by whites of the central and supreme political institutions." The government may modify the system, but political constituencies will continue to be defined by race and ethnicity. Since such a system would be unacceptable to the ANC, the government's attitude toward negotiation with the ANC "is entirely cynical: If it is politically convenient to appear amenable to the idea of a negotiated political settlement it will do so — but entirely as a public relations exercise." Secondly, "the administration remains convinced that it can destroy the ANC." It is possible that government officials have become convinced by their "own propaganda that the ANC has less than a majority of black public support and that there is a politically significant black conservative constituency which can be harnessed to the ideology of 'moderation' and 'anti-communism.' " Government experts on the ANC tend to see the organization in purely military terms and, focusing on ANC cadres' poor training and lack of supplies, conclude "that the balance of power is vastly in their favor." However, the fight against the ANC is not being waged on the battlefield. It is a "civil conflict" and "the determining considerations are those which involve such issues as ideological commitment, morale, unity and legitimacy. The ANC has only to maintain the present modest rate of insurgency for it to gradually erode the numbers of those who are actively prepared to make sacrifices for the perpetuation of the present system." The third factor beind the government's decision "is the requirement to re-consolidate its traditional political following." Right-wing critics of the government, "however narrow their social base, have a potentially significant following within the lower echelons of the state's own apparatus." It may be possible that "government leaders are inclining back to the comfortable certainties of old-style racial populism." The government's reasons for the raids, therefore, were "parochial, prejudiced and brutally sectorial," Lodge says.

ANC Violence Increasing

"The incidence of armed revolutionary violence in South Africa has increased by 800 percent in the last two years, according to Mr Wim Booyse of the Department of Strategic Studies of the University of Pretoria," Melanie Gosling reports on the same page. Booyse believes the unrest situation has contributed to this increase because policemen are tied down in the townships and because the threat of "necklacing" has reduced the number of people willing to inform. Booyse also said the ANC operates in three phases: First, a group will arrive to gather intelligence and then return to Angola; second, an arms cache will be established; and third, the actual operation will be carried out. In a related article on the same page, Gosling reports that Booyse believes "the training of ANC recruits outside South Africa was generally on a very low scale." The chief of security intelligence, Brigadier Herman Stadeler, "said the ANC still operated on a 'hit and run' basis with no logistical infrastructure." However, he admits " 'there has been a increase in the amount of arms the ANC has in this country, there is no doubt about that — especially in limpet mines and hand grenades.' "

Raids Strengthen ANC

In an article on pages 13 and 15 of the *SUNDAY STAR's* "Review" section, John d'Oliveira writes that the ANC and the government are both struggling to win the "hearts and minds" of South Africans. President P.W. Botha has sought to use "a two-tack policy involving restrained reaction (by his standards) from the security forces, and a sustained reform programme. His Government clearly hopes that this policy will win to the 'evolutionary' cause the majority of whites, coloured, Asian and black South Africans — and that the violence in the townships will turn the 'moderates' against the 'radicals.' " The ANC, for its part, says that it has been forced into violence and dismisses the government's reforms as "irrelevant window dressing." It believes that the more military actions it can stage, "the more seriously the white authority will take the movement — and the greater will be its support among the 'masses.' " In terms of this struggle for support, the cross-border raids "must force the ANC to try to step up its 'military' campaign, despite the blows it was forced to absorb on Monday. Apart from anything else, the action against the ANC has boosted the organization's standing among revolutionaries in the townships. However, the government, "in fighting the ANC," "is dealing with a symptom, rather than the problem itself. Thus, for as long as the reform proces is too slow to win over the 'masses' to the government's cause; to win international respectability for the South African regime, every strike into neighbouring countries will — in the final analysis — weaken the government's position and strengthen the ANC."

Tambo Profiled

On page 3, *THE STAR's* Africa News Service profiles ANC President Oliver Tambo, noting that he maintains his position in the ANC largely through "respect. He is able to speak to the most junior of his members with familiarity. He is said to work well collectively with the ANC's other top political and operational officials. Though not a man of intrigue and bullying, he is said to have the capacity to move swiftly, decisively and ruthlessly when necessary." "A practising Christian," Tambo is "a non-communist nationalist but not an anti-communist. He is able to straddle the ANC's ideological breath — from liberal nationalists to communists — apparently with ease. He speaks as warmly at an SA Communist Party congress as he does with visiting churchmen from South Africa." Tambo "strikes those journalists who have met him as a man with whom the South African Government could hold what would be tough, though rational and realistic, negotiations."

SOWETAN on Group Areas

"South Africa needs wise heads and cool tempers to resolve even a fraction of the spreading problems that are caused chiefly by the bungles and disasters of the government's apartheid policy," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 26 May says in its page 4 editorial. The situation in Crossroads is another example of the results of the "monstrous policy of apartheid," where 30,000 are homeless but will refuse to go to Khayelitsha. "Disastrous housing policies" are spread across the country. A good starting point to tackling the various problems would be black housing. "We know the political solutions must come in due course, but there is no hope for political resolutions while the climate for negotiation is not there. We seriously believe that the Group Areas Act should go. But that should be phased out with alternatives to housing identified."

'Focus' on Vigilantes

In the "Focus" column on the same page, Themba Molefe writes that according to academic Nicholas Haysom, who has studied the emergence of black vigilantes, the term "black-on-black violence" has " 'served to obscure the emergence of a pattern of extra-legal violence by right-wing elements. By referring to all conflict in which both parties were black, as black-on-black conflict, the links and relationships between the conflicting parties and apartheid were buried.' " Haysom says the label of black-on-black violence also "carries with it a racist suggestion of traditional or tribal internecine evidence." The relationship between the emergence of vigilante groups and unrest is seen in the fact that the groups began appearing in 1985 "as the political crisis in the country deepened and from the fact that as the crisis extended geographically, so did the incidence of vigilante activity." Haysom also says that vigilantes' activities are generally directed at " 'anti-apartheid activists. In the homelands this takes the form of extra-legal violence openly backed by homeland authorities and directed at pockets of resistance to the homeland regimes. In the case of urban vigilantes, the violence is directed at leaders of popular organizations or youth groups perceived by the officially-sanctioned black municipal authorities as a threat to their status, credibility or security.'"

'Beirut-Type Situation'

In his "On the Line" column on page 10, Aggrey Klaaste writes that "anybody who still wishes to delude himself and the world that we are not in a Beirut-type situation" must be choosing to ignore the "mayhem in the black townships" and "the right-wing revolt." Blacks are fighting blacks and whites are fighting whites although one would have thought that there "would have been a straightforward black versus white battle." The problem is that the National Party government "has not been schooled in the delicate business of resolving crisis situations. The only lesson they have had is to apply the jackboot." Unfortunately, this kind of response is no help. "The country is in economic straits. If anything, we should be going on our knees, to the world and to God, for help."

CITIZEN on 'Battle of Pietersburg'

"The battle of Pietersburg was one of the most unedifying political spectacles that we can recall," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 24 May says in an editorial on page 6. "Here were Afrikaners at each other's throats with an intensity and hatred not seen since the war years." The Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) is "an extremist, undemocratic movement out not only to challenge the government but to impose its will and reactionary ideas on the volk itself." Its actions at the Pietersburg meeting "cannot be seen as anything but political hooliganism at its worst. But there is more than that. Taking into account that the country faces the first stages of a black insurrection, this is not the time for whites, and particularly the volk, to be fighting each other as if they are mortal enemies."

Lesson of Pietersburg

In a page 6 editorial in its 26 May edition, Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English says that although it has no sympathy for the AWB and considers its actions "political hooliganism," "we don't think that Mr Pietie du Plessis, minister of manpower, should get overwrought about it and accuse the police of supporting the right-wingers who routed the NP [National Party]." The National Party "knew well in advance that it was going to have a roughouse" at Pietersburg and "failed to rally enough of its own supporters to meet the disruption the AWB was planning." In fact, instead of the police siding with the AWB, their teargassing of the hall "does not seem to have been justified." The lesson of Pietersburg is that the AWB "is becoming a formidable opponent, it is not above using force to disrupt meetings, and it has managed to imbue far too many people with the idea that the government is selling out the white man." The government must be firm, but it must also act with restraint. "Meanwhile, let nobody question the loyalty of the police, who, heaven knows, have a hard enough time in the black townships."

STAR on 'Right-Wing Revolt'

"There is as much danger in overstating the strength of the right-wing backlash as there is in minimising it," Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 26 May says in an editorial on page 12. "At least two groups have a vested interest in making it appear more formidable than it is: the right itself for simple, bandwagon reasons and some Nationalists because it provides an excuse for not moving more quickly." While there is some fear that the police force "is leaning ominously to the right," and it should not be surprising that elements of the police "conditioned by years of implementating white supremacist laws, prefer the status quo of apartheid," it is extremely unlikely that the police force as a whole "would abandon its allegiance to the government." "The right-wing revolt is not a 'people's movement' but an aberration." Two-thirds of the country's white population voted in favor of change by voting for the 1983 Constitution and survey after survey has found whites willing to accept change. The right wing must not be allowed to make all the "political noise. Reform needs megaphones too."

STAR on Tourism Slump

Commenting on the 11-year low in the tourism industry, *THE STAR* says in a second editorial on the same page that the slump means the economy is threatened with a loss of 1.2 billion rands and something needs to be done. However, "raids into neighboring territories won't help. Nor will township violence. As with everything else these days, politics play the major role. As long as guns, sjamboks and arson dominate news about South Africa overseas, it will be hard to entice visitors to the land of sunny skies and braaivleis [barbecues]. Bold political action is needed not only to remove injustices but also to restore South Africa's once shining name as a tourist paradise."

BUSINESS DAY on Right Wing

"A violent and organized right-wing is a problem and a danger but it is not the country's most pressing problem," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 26 May says in an editorial on page 6. "The truly horrifying violence is occurring in the black communities on a scale and with a savagery that makes the AWB look relatively benign. Nor is it justifiable to draw cosmic conclusions from the fact that the AWB has prevailed over Nationalists at some rural meeting." The rise of the AWB demonstrates "the folly for President Botha of looking to his right for support" and AWB supporters are lost to the national party forever. However, by accelerating his reform program, Botha may be able to win greater support among English-speaking voters. "The dilemma of the National Party is that for the moment it is caught in mid-stream. Fewer people argue these days that its reforms are nothing but sleight of hand, but nobody (perhaps not even the party leaders themselves) can say with any certainty where the party is headed." There will have to be a change in the structure of white politics, but until that happens "the bursts of violence should be seen as manifestations of natural stresses as white South Africans reorganize themselves for the great challenge of coming to terms with their black countrymen."

BUSINESS DAY on Foreign Policy

Noting that South Africa may soon face hostility from its "two staunchest friends," U.S. President Reagan and British Prime Minister Thatcher, *BUSINESS DAY* says in a second editorial on the same page: "We simply cannot afford the self-indulgent conduct of foreign relations." "From now onwards, foreign policy considerations will have to be weighed not to determine their effect in Pietersburg, but in Washington and London and Rome."

Buthelezi Letter

In a letter on the same page, Chief Buthelezi objects to remarks by Congress of South African Trade Unions President Elijah Barayi as reported in *BUSINESS DAY* on 2 May. Buthelezi rejects Barayi's claims that the United Workers Union of South Africa is a front for him and Inkatha and that it was launched to divide workers. He also denies Barayi's claim that he accepts ethnic divisions in the country, writing: "I am a national leader who was charged with the responsibility by the people to move into an official position in KwaZulu to make quite sure that they could not be manipulated into the quasi kind of independence which we now see in the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] areas." He adds that "Dr Nelson Mandela has repeatedly sent messages to me and told Dr Helen Suzman a week ago that he expects me and Inkatha to particpate in determining the future of SA."

BEELD on Crossroads

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 23 May in an editorial on page 10 says several lessons are to be learned from the violence at the Crossroads squatter camp. "The first is that there can be no substitute for the proper maintenance of law and order. When so many people are cramped in such a small area, it is inevitable that group battles will break out. This is why the police must be seen — and particularly be seen to be impartial doing their duty. The problem of Crossroads is not so much that people were allowed to settle there, but that crossroads was allowed to grow so large." The role of the police in keeping warring factions apart is also another lesson for those who so glibly claim that law and order will return to the black residential areas as soon as the police and defense force leave. "Accelerated urbanization will most likely lead to the establishment of more 'informal settlements.' The question is whether this should not take place under the protection of recognized authorities right from the start. As most of these new urbanites come from the various national states, it might be possible to call on these states to provide services for the settlements on an agency basis. In this way, one can avoid having the lack of authority being filled by the unscrupulous."

BEELD on Violence

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper says that since unrest broke out in September 1984 it has assumed dreadful proportions, with millions of rands' worth of damage caused, hundreds of people killed, and the total disruption of some communities for short or long periods. "Violence, — which ranges from stone-throwing and arson to murder and mass demonstrations — and countermeasures by the security forces have become part of the daily lives of the beleaguered people. In many areas, there can be no talk of normal community life. The tragedy of all this is that children are confronted by this daily, to the extent that it has all become acceptable. Many of them know no other life and it is perhaps why so many of them participate in these deeds of violence and accept lawlessness as the norm." The paper bemoans the fact that radical bands of youths are always in the forefront of the unrest. "They are the leaders of tomorrow, but how can they, with a background of ruthless violence and disruption, take up the reins when a start has to be made with the process of rebuilding and a return to the normal?"

Column on Raids

In his "Political *BEELD*" column on page 10, Willie Kuhn writes that speculation over the recent South African raids is fascinating. "It is always dangerous to see political events in isolation. We are inclined then to allow leaders less wisdom than they surely ought to have." Important actions are preceded by careful planning and consideration and all pieces in the game are moved carefully and calculatedly. "The reaction of some countries and groups should already indicate that possibly much more is happening beneath the surface than many would believe. Think, for example, about the statement by a U.S. official about the raids: 'If the wise men of commonwealth fail, it will not be a result of this.' " If this is so, than the raids are not a threat to the peace attempts, and it could be that they were meant to help the process of peace along somewhat.

BEELD on U.S. 'Hypocrisy'

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 26 May says in an editorial on page 10 that "it is time that Western leaders realize that the best contribution they can make to reform in South Africa is to commend President P.W. Botha for what he has achieved." It would mean more for reform than all the condemnation directed at South Africa. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' condemnation of the raids is diplomatic hypocrisy at its highest. The United States did not hesitate to attack Libya even though its territory was not threatened. South Africa is being threatened by terror organizations from neighboring states. As was the case with the Libyan attack, South Africa did everything in its power to avoid killing innocent citizens of those states. "If one thinks about the equally critical role the United States played when the shah of Iran tried to bring about change, it is clear why South Africans wonder criticially if sanctions are not inevitable no matter what they do."

RAPPORT on International Reaction

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 25 May says in an editorial on page 10 that "the events of the past week have once again shown that South Africa is vulnerable to actions from outside." In the wake of the SADF raids on ANC targets in neighboring staes, the rand has performed badly against the U.S. dollar. How can South Africa avoid this kind of reaction? It does not help to point a finger at foreign double standards or the complexities of the South African political and security situations. The outside world should not be allowed to prescribe to South Africa. There are times when a government, after careful consideration, has no option but to do what it has to despite international reaction. However, "government could continue faster and more radically with reform so that the outside world can find no reason to condemn us, and what all South Africans can do is not to place stumbling blocks in the path of reform."

CAPE TIMES on Crossroads Inquiry

In an editorial on the violence at Crossroads, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 23 May comments on the calls by the Urban Foundation and others for an independent inquiry into police behavior at Crossroads. The allegations of police misconduct on which these calls are based have "horrifying" implications, "suggesting that the guardians of the law are themselves the sponsers of violence. If this is even partly true, it suggests that the Botha government is promoting or condoning legal and moral anarchy, striking at the roots of civilized society. It is imperative that the facts be established, quickly, by an impartial tribunal."

Cape Town Budget

Commenting on the Cape Town municipal budget speech delivered by the chairman of Cape Town's executive committee, John Muir, the paper says in another editorial on the same page that "clearly the city is facing a period of austerity, with a 30 percent cut in the original capital programme, a severe pruning of expenditure on amenities such as parks and halls, and continuation of the freeze on vacant municipal posts." In addition to austerity, a second feature of the budget "is the uncertainty of the city in trying to plan its economic future. Many aspects of the regional services councils, due to come into operation with the next year, are still shrouded in mystery." A third aspect and "perhaps the most worrying" is the council's "financial inability to meet more than a small fraction of Greater Cape Town's acute housing need. This totals 75,000 residential units." "Mr Muir says that unless employment and affordable housing can be provided for Cape Town's citizens, 'there can be no prospect of lasting harmony in the municipal area.' It is an ominous warning."

Raids Prevented Cabinet Split

In his "London Dateline" column on the same page, John Battersby writes that "the emerging consensus here is that President P.W. Botha ordered the raids because he felt concerned and domestically threatened by a pending breakthrough in the Commonwealth peace plan." "According to sources close" to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) talks with Nelson Mandela and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, "Mr Mandela has approved a peace plan in which the ANC would suspend violence in return for his release and the lifting of the ban on the ANC." However, Mandela's "statemanlike stance" has brought "tensions in President Botha's cabinet to breaking point. The raids were the only response they could muster without splitting the cabinet." The raids themselves do not seem to have killed the EPG initiative, but "the ball is in Pretoria's court." The EPG is believed to have gotten "important concession form the ANC in its first round of diplomacy. In addition to a bill of rights to protect individual rights, the ANC would apparently discuss temporary entrenched constitutional guarantees for the white minority, similar to those obtained at Lancaster House. There have also been indications that the ANC might soften its stance on no truce before agreement-in-principle on a transfer of power to a democratically elected government." Turning to the British response to the raids, Battersby says that although Prime Minister Thatcher continues to maintain an antisanctions stance, "the signs are there that Britain is preparing to adopt further selective economic sanctions with the EEC and the Commonwealth by last August or September." Britain is reportedly also considering imposing a visa requirement for South African passport holders and banning the importation of South African agricultural produce.

Squatter Leaders, Government Share Goal

In another column on the same page, Josette Cole of the Western Cape Surplus People's Project notes a "coincidence of interest" between the government and the conservative Old Crossroads leadership under Johnson Ngxobongwana. Both groups sought the removal of other and more radical neighboring squatter leaders, both groups sought to upgrade the area, and both groups sought to drive out radical organizations from the camp and have the security forces regain control. "For the moment the government and the Old Crossroads leadership appear to have scored a victory: Two-thirds of the residents moved 'voluntarily' from Old Crossroads within one week. The process only serves to prove that minority rule, whether black or white, will be resisted. No doubt the squatters will reorganise and continue their struggle."

CAPE TIMES on Pietersburg

"Any form of political hooliganism is to be condemned and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] display of it at Pietersburg last week will confirm the view of many that this quasi-militarist organization's objectives have little to do with democracy. Obviously it does not believe in freedom of speech," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 26 May says in an editorial on page 10. However, the only thing new about the disruption of a white political meeting is that this time the National Party was on the receiving end. The fact that the police have been criticized for not acting more quickly may be explained if it is realized that perhaps "police did not see the need. Why do Nationalists suddenly require a protection hitherto not considered necessary for other parties in the burly-burly of white politics?" The incidents at Pietersburg were "of a pretty mild kind compared to that dished out by and against blacks who are on the opposite side of the political spectrum. A few fist fights and bloody noses, unseemly through they are, hardly match the burnings and shootings that have dominated township life for the past 18 months. The fuss made over one or two broken-up Nationalist meetings far exceeds the notice taken of daily acts of politically-linked violence in the townships. It would suggest that, for political reasons, it suits the government to make a bigger issue of right-wing resistance than is warranted."

CAPE TIMES on 180-Day Detention

"The only thing which matches the government's frequent commitment to the sanctity and indivisibility of the law is its repeated abrogation of the rule of law," the paper says in another editorial on the same page. The bill now before Parliament which would give the police the power to detain someone for 180 days is "another totalitarian addition to the wide detention powers the government already has" and "is hardly calculated to persuade South Africans or foreigners that the government believes in the sanctity of the law."

Government Responsible for Violence

The Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English for 27 May says in an editorial on page 4 that "we are most grived about violence in black townships. We are at the same time rather bitter that the people who created this violence — the government with its evil policies — are not able to normalise things." "Most people will be, or have been affected, by the violence. Most people are not too sure what can or should be done. In the end the government must bear the full responsibility for all the damage that has been done to people's lives and their property."

BUSINESS DAY on African Bank

"The authorities are to be commended for moving swiftly and effectively to deal with the problems of African Bank. But some questions remain about the quality of banking supervision while the De Kock Commission's recommendations on the subject remain trapped in a leisurely legislative process," The Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English for 27 May says in a page 8 editorial. The problem first surfaced in market rumors and were dealt with efficiently and wisely. But the registrar and the Treasury are silent, "leaving an uncomfortable impression of defensive muteness. Perhaps it would serve the interests of all parties if the recommendations of the De Kock Commission were to be put into effect more quickly than now seems likely."

Rightwing Violence Leading to Poverty

"The rand is now bearing the bruises of the political strife which is currently wracking the country," another editorial says. This appears to have escaped the attention of the AWB and the other extreme rightwing groups. "Violence they apparently accept, but do they also accept poverty as a way of life? For that is where their policies are leading."

CITIZEN on U.S. Hypocrisy

The fact that the latest victims of landmine blasts are blacks will not worry the United States too much, "since the only dead blacks that concern them enough are those killed by the security forces in unrest situations," the Johannesburg *CITIZEN* in English for 27 May says in an editorial on page 6. "The funerals of these victims are attended by American diplomatic staff and embassy people of other countries, in a show of solidarity with the 'oppressed.' " "If we find the Americans hypocrites it is because, unlike their tolerance of terrorism in South Africa, they can't stand terrorism that hits at them." "One wonders whether they would be so indifferent if terrorist groups planted landmines on American country roads, or if they placed limpet mines in shopping centres?" "At least when South African planes attacked ANC targets, they took care not to drop their bombs on Gaborone itself, which is more than the Americans can say when they bombed Tripoli."

STAR on Need for Negotiations

The Johannesburg *STAR* in English for 27 May says in a page 10 editorial that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] is still awaiting replies from the government and the ANC on its " 'concept of negotitation.' " One government objection hinges on the EPG's plan that the ANC "suspend" violence for certain government concessions. "One need not approve of ANC bombs and landmines to agree that this argument, from an ANC perspective, has validity in relation to 'state violence.' What if talks started and then broke down? The government would retain its vast powers to suppress dissent, but the ANC — which for fruitless decades fought a non-violent struggle — would have been rendered impotent." "Unrealistic from the ANC's side is its apparent view that any negotiations should be merely over the transfer of power to itself." "There are other groups besides the ANC which must be involved — the banned PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and its black consciousness heirs; Inkatha and others. It is normal to state extreme positions as a start to negotiations, but these shouldn't be allowed to block the process. The important thing is to get round a table and start whittling down those differences, face to face."

NP Use of Traffic Police

When 26 Johannesburg traffic officers "(or was it 40, as alleged?)" travel to Pietersburg in a specially hired bus to support the Nationalists in their confrontation with the AWB "then there is good reason for the Opposition in the City Council to start asking questions. The traffic police of Johannesburg are not on loan to the National Party, even if the city has a Nationalist-controlled council — and especially not outside the city's limits." "Would the council have allowed a large section of its traffic force to go to Pietersburg to assist the AWB?"

BEELD on NP Policy

The Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 27 May says in an editorial on page 10 that "yesterday was the National Party's 38th year at the helm — undoubtedly a proud record for a political party in a democracy. *BEELD's* congradulations to the party for this unique achievement is tempered by the knowledge that the government is entering its most difficult stage since 1948." "Any government which believes it has the right to the vote of the lectorate, which believes it is irreplacable, which fails to continually remind its officials that they are the servants of the public, is headed for a rude awakening." The editorial says the party ruled for a long time as though the white nation were entitled to first choice of all that is best. "Well-intentioned warnings were often pushed aside, or even branded hostile. Indeed, for many years the 'black danger' was the NP's best ally because it held the Afrikaners together. And now, now that leadership is being given to change the country so that everyone will have a place in the sun, now we find that in some important aspects it is too late: too late to gain the support of those for whom the place in the sun is being created; and also too late for a large portion of the traditional supporters who were never properly prepared for what has to be done." "Whether we like it or not, Pietersburg, Brits, and Warden were an important turning point in our politics, because the people we need to carry out our reform — thousands of violent Afrikaner voters — have shown how strongly they feel about these issues. It is not unusual for people, many of whom have never known another government. What is more important is how the government is going to handle this phenomenon." Some of these people will never be welcome in the NP again. Some merely have to be persuaded, that they are on the road to oblivion and that the NP policy alone holds out hope.

Editorial on AWB

In a second editorial, the paper refers to the fact that 250 policemen stood prepared at Elisras on Saturday to ensure that Minister Louis le Grange addressed a meeting of the National Party. On Sunday morning, two South Africans died in a landmine explosion in the eastern Transvaal. And the AWB sent a telex to the ANC to say it would never allow the ANC to take over the country. "Were these three simply isolated incidents? No, there is an important link. The AWB is posing as an advocate for the police and as proponent for law and order. Its latest political tactics are undermining that function." The AWB is pulling in hundreds of policemen through its onslaught on NP meetings, and while these police are trying to protect freedom of speech, large gaps are caused through which terrorists can slip to plant their bombs and criminals can rob and murder. "In Lusaka and among the criminal mafia there must be broad smiles at this bonus. And if that were not enough impudence, the AWB warns the ANC not to take over the country. The ANC must be wondering who will stop them if the police are increasingly acting as a buffer between warning Afrikaners groups — and if those on the right have the audacity to throw stones at the police. Rescuers of the nation? Patriots? Friends of the whites? Do not believe the AWB rhetoric. Through its stupid strategy it is hitting at one of the pillars of South African security, and if that structure collapses, all will be finished — Afrikaner, black man, leftist. Of course, it will then be difficult to allocate guilt, because the AWB and its noisy, irresponsible fellow travelers will be buried under the ruins of South Africa too."

DIE VADERLAND on Security Amendment

On page 6, the Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 26 May says in an editorial that the amendment being added to the Internal Security Act will bring criticism and condemnation from many areas. "In normal circumstances, this criticism would be valid. But the new measure has to be judged against the prevailing situation in the country. Citizens of a country who are excluded from the lawful political processes have the moral right to use extraparliamentary action to gain recognition. But that right, and particularly the right to violence, falls away when the authorities themselves have started on the road of reform in order to set matters right. And that applies to the government. Indeed, the greatest snag lies not with the government but with the black leaders' unwillingness to cooperate in reform." The unusual circumstances, the paper continues, make the normal democratic legal processes inadequate in bringing the unrest under control. And it is in the interests of all that this be done. "The new control measure is aimed at taking unrest leaders in a specific area out of circulation till things return to normal. Naturally, it is unfortunate that such a measure should be necessary, but even more unfortunate that circumstances prevail which make it necessary. The country is going through a difficult transition phase. We trust that democracy will be protected in the process and that the abnormal security measure will not become a permanent part of our legal structure."

Editorial on AWB Tactics

In a second editorial on page 6, the paper says: "There are those who will claim that the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's [AWB] action is nothing new in white politics. That disrupting each others' meetings was common in the days of the old National Party/United Party clashes. That is true, but the fact that it occurred in the past and was tolerated does not mean it is justifable. The past cannot sanction unacceptable behavior. Even more important, the past should not be used as a guide to the changed circumstances of the present. The kind of violence and disruption the AWB and Mr Eugene TerreBlanche were responsible for is illegal. A facility, in this case, which is hired by one organization for its own use, cannot be taken over by another. Then too there is the matter of public disturbance. In addition, it is morally unjustifiable. The AWB supporters have no reason to resort to extraparliamentary action. They have the vote. But all this is particularly regrettable because, in the face of a world onslaught and the continuing black unrest, it conveys the impression that the whites, and the Afrikaners in particular, are resorting to violence and unrest in the political struggle."

Internal-External Threats

In his "My View" column, on page 6, Otto Krause writes under the heading "It's Time for the Truth" that a friend told him most whites can see a cloud the size of a hand on the horizon, but they are not looking behind them where the thunderclouds are gathering. Krause believes there is reason for concern, but many cannot decide what the threat is. "Some concerned people claim the thunderclouds are the black anger which has been building up for almost 2 years. Unfortunately, they say, they see little to fear there because whites have hardly been touched by black violence. Others want to believe that the real great threat lies abroad. South Africa is again being threatened by economic sanctions, and this time more ominously. And they feel that the economic decline which would follow would make the present horrible recession seem like child's play. But because our people always want to believe our defenders overseas — Reagan and Mrs Thatcher — will bail us out at the last moment, they refuse to be worried." But, Krause warns, while the people hesitate, the greatest threat is ignored, and that is the fact that the internal and foreign onslaughts are strengthening each other and together they can cause an extensive crisis. This, he says, is already happening: Internal unrest causes foreign pressure, foreign pressure fuels internal unrest, and so the country is caught in a vicious circle. "Perhaps the time has come for the government to spell out the truth to us." This may end the confusion of where the danger lies. "No one is better equippped than a government to know what the reality is, and only it has the ability to provide a complete picture." "Even if the news is bad, the government need not fear, because, as we know, there is nothing as powerful as a nation which is brought face to face with an ugly truth, given strong leadership, and tackles the issue."

SWAZILAND

King Dissolves Liqoqo Advisory Council

MB271647 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Maswati III has dissolved the Liqoqo [advisory council] with immediate effect. Making the announcement on behalf of the king, Prince Mboni said His Majesty was most grateful to the Liqoqo for the tasks they have performed during difficult times.

The announcement was made before the 11 members of the Liqoqo at the Ludzidzini Royal Residence. Also present were Princess Jahamnyama, Mtsetfwa, and the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi. The Liqoqo was appointed in 1982 after the demise of the late King Sobhuza II.

ZAMBIA

Johannesburg Paper Interviews Kaunda on Raids

MB251120 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 25 May 86 p 17

["Text" of "exclusive" telephone interview with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka by Africa News Service editor John d'Olivieira; date not given]

[Text] Q: Mr President, how would you sum up your attitude to the South African raids into Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia?
President Kaunda: We condemn these raids as dastardly and cowardly actions on the part of a desperate regime, a regime which knows that it has no future. To us, these raids are the kicks of a dying horse — I can see them in no other light.

Q: What is Zambia going to do now?
President Kaunda: We had pinned so much hope on the EPG (the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group) but that initiative has been torpedoed by the racist regime of South Africa. That having happened, I see no other way out of it except to wait for the explosion because the only other way that might have helped us out of this menacing situation would have been economic sanctions. But, with the Reagan administration in place in the United States, the Thatcher government in the United Kingdom, the Kohl government in West Germany and the new Chirac government in France, we have no hope of sanctions being applied to this situation. If there is no hope of sanctions being applied, we must wait for our common plight to hit us — and hit us very hard. That is, the explosion I have been talking about for the last 20 to 24 years.

Q: Does this mean, then, that you have given up all hope of seeing a peaceful change in South Africa?
President Kaunda: I have always wished for peace. I met your then Prime Minister, John Vorster, at the bridge in a sincere effort to bring about a peaceful end to the apartheid system. I met your present state president when he was still prime minister in the same effort. And I must give you the background to those meetings ... several African leaders were against them and I was called all sorts of names, but nothing could stop me from attempting to change apartheid as peacefully, as humanely as possible when there was that chance. Now I have been a strong supporter of the EPG until President Botha torpedoed that programme. Having seen that torpedoed, what is left with us, what is left in our hands to try peace again? Nothing. Nothing at all.

Q: So, you have, in fact, lost all hope?
President Kaunda: Well, insofar as a man must continue to live in hope, I am still hopeful that something will happen — but that hope is a forlorn hope, I am afraid.

Q: Will the raids change your attitude, your commitment to the African National Congress?
President Kaunda: They will make no difference. We believe the ANC's cause is right, that its cause is just and you cannot abandon a just cause.

Oliver Tambo (president of the ANC) comes here quite often. We have meals together. Sometimes I say grace, sometimes he says grace. He is a decent man, intent on creating conditions for real change in South Africa. Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo and others sought peaceful change but the racist regime banned them.

I am supporting what is right and just, how can I change? What I am telling you, in short, is that there can be no change on our part. The only changes that can be of lasting impact are the changes you must make in the apartheid system. Demolish apartheid and you will be giving us the answer.

At the moment, raids or no raids, the racist regime of South Africa is treating effects and not the cause. And, for as long as you continue to treat the effects and not the cause, you are not giving us the answer to the problem at all. There is no way that we can change.

Q: Mr President, are you going to take any action to improve Zambia's security?
President Kaunda: Well, what are we? We are a young country, just a little more than 20 years old. South Africa is centuries old. You have organized your country politically, economically, socially, culturally and as far as security is concerned.

I told State President Botha, when he was prime minister and we met at the border, that no African country was planning to attack South Africa. No one at all. As a matter of principle, I said, we had no intention of doing so.

Secondly, we are no match, all of us put together, we are no match economically or militarily for South Africa. But we have something superior, which are the ideals which you do not have. However, there is no way that we can prepare ouselves against South Africa raiding us, but I can assure you, as I told State President Botha at the border meeting, when we were being bombed by South African and Rhodesian racist planes, we were depending on outmoded systems which we bought from the

British. The British, being strong supporters of the rebellion in the then Rhodesia, gave us something very ineffective. So, after that experience, I said I would never again expose my countrymen to the same situation as was the case in those days.

I walked all over Western Europe asking for arms. We wanted to buy arms. But all the governments rejected me and my countrymen. I had no choice but to go to the Soviet Union. I did that because I had no choice. I knew what I was doing, knowing that when I did that I would be labelled by the West as a communist sympathiser. I bought arms from the communists because the West rejected me and my country. So I bought arms from the Soviet Union and I told State President Botha that when South Africa came again, not all their planes would return. This time they cheated us, they came in low just over the trees. But we are readjusting our defense system to meet the new situation and when they come, well, I know they will destroy us in the end, but they will not go unscathed, that I can tell you.

Kaunda Receives Mozambican Envoy, Views RSA

MB270815 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, warned last night that the struggle in southern Africa is entering a difficult and decisive stage in which thousands of lives may be lost. The president, who was speaking with the Mozambican special envoy, Fernando Honwana, yesterday said that victory will nevertheless be achieved by the struggling forces.

He regretted that Mozambique, which fought a successful war of liberation, is being hampered in its efforts for rehabilitating itself by racist South Africa. On last week's bombing, Dr Kaunda told the envoy that that was just the beginning of an end of the racist regime and said that the attacks will not deter Zambia in believing that in the end the people of South Africa willl triumph.

Joint Communique With Tanzania Deplores SA Bombings

MB221350 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Zambia and Tanzania have reaffirmed their commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa even in the face of South African aggression against Frontline States. A joint communique issued at the end of a 6-day friendly visit to Zambia by Secretary General of Tanzania's political party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi, Rashidi Kawawa said the two countries deplored the recent bombings by South Africa in Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe.

Party Secretary General Grey Zulu and his Tanzanian counterpart expressed deep concern over the deteriorating situation in South Africa and condemned the Pretoria regime for failure to dismantle apartheid. Mr Kawawa left for home this morning.

Commentary Condemns RSA's Intransigence, Racism

MB231053 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 May 86

[Commentary from The Editorial Division of the Ministry of National Guidance: "South Africa's Intransigence"]

[Text] Racist South Africa's intransigence and manipulation to use its military might at will to threaten the Frontline States of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana into submission so that they can abandon their moral support for the freedom struggling masses of South Africa and Namibia is but a daydream.

To begin with, nowhere in the history of mankind has a freedom struggle been thwarted and ultimately stopped by a minority foreign power, no matter how militarily strong and ruthless such power has been. Racist South Africa is, therefore, no exception to the rule. The writing is clear on the wall. It is just a question of time before Botha and his blindfolded boer supporters swallow the bitter pill of defeat. We call upon Botha and his unprogressive die-hard boer racists to borrow a leaf from history and dismantle apartheid before it becomes too late; otherwise, life will become tough and unbearable for young white South Africans and, therefore, ghastly to contemplate, to borrow the late racist Vorster's own words.

Fortunately for Zambia, like all other progressive peoples of the world, Zambians know only too well that it doesn't pay to have a racist neighbor on your doorstep. Zambians know too that South Africa and Namibia will be free no matter what happens. They know too that the same tactics Botha is using now were unsuccessfully used by Salazar in Mozambique and Angola before they attained independence.

History will not excuse Botha and his henchmen for not listening to the words of wisdom from President Kaunda who has time and again publicly appealed to the white racists to scrap apartheid and come to terms with the black majority population through ANC. The 20 February meeting between President Kaunda and Botha in no-man's-land between the borders of Botswana and South Africa on the outskirts of Gaborone was one of such efforts by President Kaunda to pump sense into the white South Africans so as to come to realistic terms with their fellow black brothers and sisters. At that meeting President Kaunda appealed to Botha to unconditionally release the jailed nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, and talk directly to the African National Congress.

Botha's government and its supporters should know that buying time has its limitations like everything else. Racist South Africans should know that the blood and spirit of the fallen gallant martyrs will continue to haunt them in South Africa and Namibia until they make a complete U-turn and accept majority rule. For our part we may in the end forgive the racists for what they have done and continue to do, but certainly not forget the hideous experience of an apartheid system in which a black man's only sin is the color of his skin.

The recent air raids on sovereign states of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana will only draw the two sides wide apart and thus make it difficult for white South Africans to have sympathisers when the bloodbath will finally engulf that country.

We call upon all Zambians to rally behind the leadership of President Kaunda and UNIP [United National Independence Party] in these trying moments. The kicks of a dying horse sting, but are certainly short-lived.

ZIMBABWE

Two of Eight Detained British Released

MB271916 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Zimbabwean authorities have released two of the eight Britons detained in connection with last week's South African raid on ANC targets in Harare.

The two men, Allan Parfitt and Roy Lewis, both engineers, were taken to Bulawayo after their release.

PLO Envoy Arrives To Express Solidarity

MB271135 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1030 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Harare, 27 May (ZIANA/PANA) — A special envoy of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Mr Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Harare yesterday on a special mission to express solidarity with Zimbabwe following the recent South African bombings in Harare.

The envoy, Mr Sami Musallam — an adviser in Mr 'Arafat's office — was met at Harare International Airport by senior foreign affairs officials and the PLO ambassador, Mr Ali Halimeh Mr Musallam arrived from Zambia with a special message to the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. While in Harare, he is expected to meet senior government officials.

ANC Official Says 'Bitter Struggle' Needed

MB261654 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] The ANC of South Africa will leave no stone unturned until apartheid is dismantled and independence is achieved in that country. This was stated by the ANC representative in Harare when he addressed a congregation at a mass in (Maguku) today to commemorate Africa Day in solidarity with the struggling people of South Africa and Namibia.

Comrade Reggie Mazimba said the military wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], is fighting very hard to liberate South Africa because the ANC has resolved that a bitter struggle is the only way to achieve independence in that country. Comrade Mazimba said the recent raids by apartheid South Africa on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe are aimed at dissuading the Frontline States from supporting the liberation movement. Such raids, he said, have not succeeded because the struggle is within South Africa and not (?without).

Speaking on the same occasion the SWAPO representative to Zimbabwe, Comrade Jesaya Nyamu, said SWAPO of Namibia needs the support not only of Zimbabwe, but the whole of Africa. He commended the Zimbabwean Government and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, for the moral, social, and material support rendered to SWAPO.

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Departs

MB231048 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The Iraqi deputy prime minister, Mr Tariq 'Aziz, left Harare last night after a 5-day official visit to Zimbabwe. Mr 'Aziz held discussions with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, President Canaan Banana, and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Comrade Witness Mangwende. The discussions included the current situation in the Middle East and southern Africa as well as the Nonaligned summit to be held in Harare later this year.